

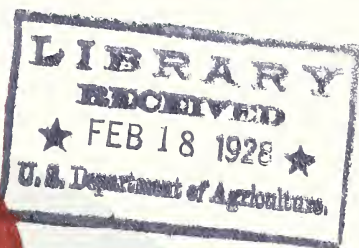
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LONG'S GARDEN BOOK

62.11

Spring, 1928



"Andy Gump"—The Tall, Outstanding, Big Red Dahlia.
You'll say it's well named. Tubers, \$1.00 Each.

THE J. D. LONG SEED COMPANY

Boulder, Colorado

W. H. Dummer

Franklin's Re-Selected

"Mountain Red Globe" Onion

V107. Some years ago I persuaded Mr. W. B. Foster, a leading gardener near Greeley, Colo., to comb the country over and select the finest lot of true Red Globe onions to be found in that well-known onion growing district. From these selected onions he grew me a fine lot of seed.

Then I sent some of this seed over the range, into higher altitude, to A. L. Franklin, the outstanding onion seed grower of Colorado, who improved and made famous my Mountain Danvers strain of Yellow Globe.

Franklin has taken great interest in this stock of Red Globe, and given it his most careful attention,



A. L. Franklin in his field of Mountain Red Globe Onions almost ready to harvest. Franklin knows his onions.



Franklin's Mountain Red Globe Onion

improving it from year to year by most careful selection. Keeping an ideal in mind, he has developed a strain that is taking onion growers by storm in leading onion growing sections all over the United States.

The onion photographed for the illustration on this page was grown from Franklin seed, which I sold to Frank Laybourn, a leading onion grower near Greeley, Colo. Frank is very enthusiastic over this onion.

This particular sample shows the average shape or type. As you will notice, it is a medium, ideal Globe shape, not quite so elongated as the Southport.

The color is a rich, deep red, and runs uniform throughout the patch or field.

No matter where red onions are grown, this strain is sure to make good. Reports from large growers are very gratifying. Good yielders and matures earlier than most red sorts.

Owing to the strong vitality of this Colorado-grown seed, less seed is required per acre. In well prepared ground, use only $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds per acre.

Price for true Franklin grown seed Mountain Red Globe: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

See page 22 for special prices on larger lots.

If, however, you prefer a yellow onion, then turn to page 15 and read about Franklin's World-Beater—

"IMPROVED MOUNTAIN DANVERS"
the select early, solid, ideal golden yellow, globe onion.

LONG'S Safety-First Lawn Grass Seed

It is safest and cheapest to buy the very purest and best White Clover and Blue Grass seed for your lawn, because you avoid seeding your lawn with the noxious weeds found in cheap grass seeds, and get so much higher germination that a pound of the best will cover as much as two pounds of the cheap, chaffy, low germinating seed.

Purest White Clover

Clean seed, of bright golden color and strong vitality, "rarin' to go". Sure fine.

Lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.50; prepaid. Five lbs.: 2nd zone, \$3.50; 3rd zone, \$3.55; 4th zone, \$3.65; prepaid. Ten lbs.: 2nd zone, \$6.50; 3rd zone, \$6.60; 4th zone, \$6.80; prepaid.

Best Kentucky Blue Grass

Very heavy and clean. Lb.: 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10; prepaid. Five lbs.: 2nd zone, \$2.55; 3rd zone, \$2.60; 4th zone, \$2.70; prepaid.

Ten lbs.: 2nd zone, \$4.50; 3rd zone, \$4.60; 4th zone, \$4.80; prepaid. Write for prices on larger lots and beyond 4th zone.

CREeping BENT GRASS SEED. Has fine, tough blades, hard to mow. Requires acid soil to thrive best. Turns brown at times during the season. If conditions are just right, it makes a pretty good lawn, but has been overrated. Does not choke out well-established dandelion roots and other noxious weeds. Sow pound to 300 square feet. Best European seed, \$1.25 per pound, prepaid. Ask for prices on larger lots.

Safety-First Mixed Seed

About one part white clover to three parts best blue grass. Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.20; prepaid. Five lbs.: 2nd zone, \$2.95; 3rd zone, \$3.00; 4th zone, \$3.10; prepaid. Ten lbs.: 2nd zone, \$5.30; 3rd zone, \$5.40; 4th zone, \$5.60; prepaid. Sow about one pound to 300 square feet. If want mixed in other proportion, buy the clover and blue grass separately and mix them yourself.

Send five cents for sample ounce of White Clover or Ky. Blue Grass, and see for yourself what it's like. Seeing is believing. 10c for an ounce of each. No free samples.

How to Make and Maintain a Good Lawn

New lawns may be started or old ones renewed or renovated any time from earliest spring to October.

A mixture of good lawn seed and horse sense will go far to insure a good lawn. New lawns should be thoroughly worked, leveled and allowed to settle, then leveled again. The more care you give the lawn along this line before sowing the seed the better results you will have. Seed will wash to the low spots and make your lawn spotted. Some will complain that the seed was not good as came up only in spots. Sow about one part clover to three parts blue grass.

Sow part the seed one way and then some more crosswise, so as to avoid streaks. Rake well before and after sowing. Save some seed for sowing in spots that fail to come thick enough. Water gently but thoroughly so often that soil never dries out until seed is up. Clover comes quickly. Blue Grass comes slowly but hangs on like grim death after once it gets a foothold. Clover draws nitrogen from the air and enriches the ground for itself and the Blue Grass.

Old lawns should be re-seeded and fertilized from time to time. Use only the purest seed. Five pounds bone meal to 100 square feet is good in spring or summer. Rotted barn-yard manure is O. K. if applied in winter or early spring. See also suggestions above.

HOW TO GROW DANDELIONS! Dandelions thrive well on front lawn with street exposure. Nature supplies the seed, gratis. After the plants are well started dig a part of the roots out, cutting them off just a little below the surface. This causes the roots to branch, sending out new shoots of luxuriant growth. Thus you make two or more dandelions grow where but one grew before. Avoid cutting too deep or extracting more than half the root, lest you ruin the plant. Do not sow blue grass or white clover on your lawn after digging if you want the floating dandelion seed to lodge and take root wherever the ground has been disturbed. Avoid, also, raking the lawn and sowing pure grass seed from March to September. While the grass seed may not entirely run out the dandelions, it will at least cause a weak and sickly growth of them.

Sowing cheap, light-weight blue grass seed is a harmless practice, as little will grow and most of it will blow away. But with white clover seed it is different. Most cheap white clover seed contains a large per cent of plantain seed and the plantain will choke out the whole works, dandelions, grass and all. It is almost impossible to get rid of the plantain. To keep a green lawn and discourage dandelions sow grass seed every year, several times during the season is a good plan. Pure blue grass and white clover are the best grasses. Buy a good dandelion rake and exercise it daily.

LONG'S Famous Spencer Sweet Peas

"Early Bird" Spencers

Real Spencer sweet peas, of large size, beautifully waved, that begin blooming nearly a month earlier than other Spencers, or the common kinds. Under favorable conditions, and if kept closely picked, they continue to bloom all summer.

These new "Early Bird" Spencers are the kind the florists grow in greenhouses, but they do splendidly in the open garden also. Order some "Early Birds" along with your usual sweet pea favorites and try them out. They'll 'surprise you some morning by showing color much sooner than you have been used to looking for first sweet pea blossoms.

Here's a selected list of extra fine "Early Bird" varieties:

(Half ounce at ounce rate)

SP80. AMETHYST. Rich royal purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP82. AVIATOR. Dazzling crimson-scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP83. GLITTERS. Combination of bright fiery orange and deep orange. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP84. LAVENER KING. Lovely true lavender throughout. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP85. ROSE QUEEN. Pleasing shade of rich pink with suffusion of rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP88. SNOWSTORM. (Improved.) The largest and finest extra early White Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP89. ZVOLANEK'S ROSE. Giant rose-pink. Considered by most florists as best deep pink. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c.

SP90. "EARLY BIRD" MIXTURE. A superb mixture of these extra early flowering Spencer sweet peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

LONG'S "33-in-1" Spencer Mixture

SP41. In this mixture you get the best of up-to-date Spencers. I use 33 different named varieties. Of course you might not get all 33 kinds in a 10-cent packet—possibly not in an ounce—but they are all in this mixture. It is my ambition to make this the finest Spencer mixture offered this season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

"Lovely 'Leven" Spencers

'Leven 10c Pkts. for 75c

The "Lovely 'Leven" assortment I offered last season for the fifth time was such a "howling success" that I'm going to repeat the offer this season.

From over 25 of my splendid named varieties of giant Spencers, I'm going to select eleven that will cover practically all the main colors, tints and shades, giving you a regular 10-cent packet of each these "Lovely 'Leven". Then just for good measure, I'll throw in a 10-cent packet of my "33-in-1" mixed Spencers, and make the price only 75c for all.

Please note carefully that to get this special price you must take the assortment as it is put up. You cannot specify certain varieties at this price. These assortments will be put up in advance—a lot of them—ready to send out without any further attention. Just say, "Lovely 'Leven" for 75c, and you will get our own assortment, which will indeed be lovely.

Larger Lot "LOVELY 'LEVEN". For \$1.50 I will send you a half ounce each of these Spencers, my selection, with half an ounce "33-in-1" mixed Spencers thrown in for luck.

LONG'S Special Mixture

SP43. My mixture that has given such splendid satisfaction for a moderate price. It includes the best of the grandiflora varieties, a "right smart" of Spencers, and a sprinkling of extra early kinds, the latter coming so early that they spring a delightful surprise on you before you are looking for first blossoms. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

SP39. CUPID SWEET PEAS. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Perennial Peas

Hard to germinate, but once started live for years.

SP60 White. SP61 Pink. SP62 Red. SP63 Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Many Spencers Included In *LONG'S* Special Mixture

"How To Grow Finest Sweet Peas"—See page 65.

LONG'S Giant, Dazzling Zinnias—See Page 68

Long's Giant Flowered Spencer Sweet Peas

Large blossoms, often 4, on long stems. Edges of blossoms usually waved or frilled, giving an added charm to this popular flower.

3 Pkts., 25c; 4 or More
Pkts. at 8c Each

½ Oz. at Oz. Rate

SP0. AUSTIN FREDERICK. Many sweet pea fans consider this the best lavender to date. Extra large and fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP1. BARBARA. Superb salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP2. BLANCHE FERRY. Pink and White Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP3. BUTTERCUP. Best cream or primrose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP5. CONSTANCE HINTON. Finest exhibition White Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP6. COUNTESS SPENCER. The original Spencer. Clear pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP8. DEFIANCE. Very large orange-scarlet, absolutely sun-proof. Often 4 large wavy blooms on stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP9. ELFRIDA FIERSON. Large and lovely shell pink, tinted salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP10. GEO. SHAWYER. Giant salmon-rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP11. HAWLMARK PINK. Rich, bright, rose-pink, flushed salmon. The richest colored sweet pea. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP12. HEAVENLY BLUE. New large brilliant delphinium-blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP13. HERCULES. Mammoth rosy pink. Improved Countess. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP14. KING EDWARD. The finest pure red Spencer. Does not burn in sun. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP15. KING WHITE. Large blossoms of purest, glistening white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP16. MRS. HITCHCOCK. Pale pink, flushed salmon on cream ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

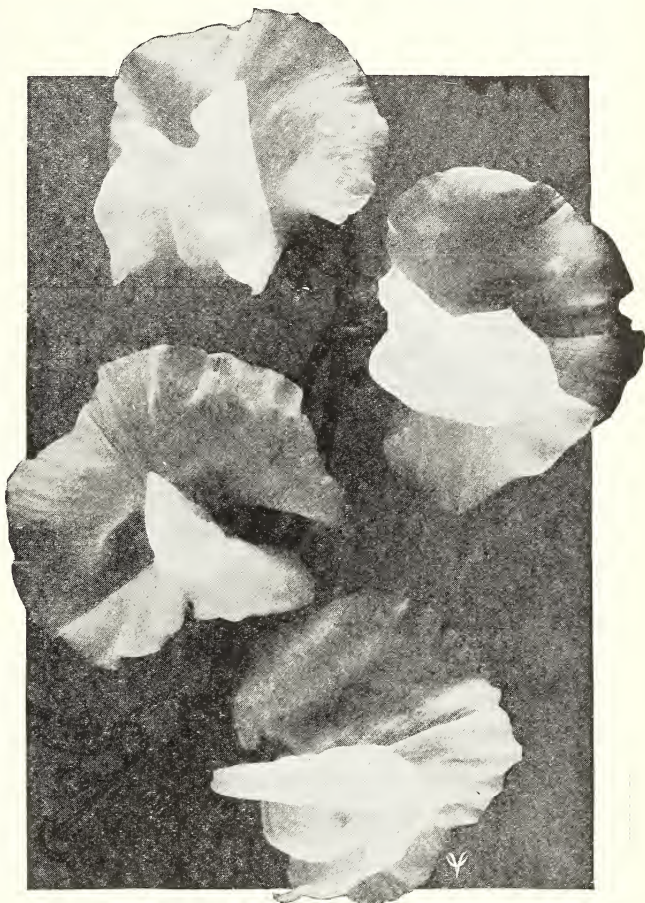
SP17. LORD NELSON. Splendid navy blue Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP19. MARY PICKFORD. Very fine. Dainty cream-pink, lightly suffused salmon, the effect most charming. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SP20. MARGARET ATLEE. (Improved.) Extra large flowers of rich glowing pink, suffused with salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP21. MASTERPIECE. Large clear lavender, slightly flushed rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP22. MRS. TOM JONES. Bright delphinium blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.



SP23. NUBIAN. (Improved.) Deep maroon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP24. ORCHID. Lavender, suffused pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP25. PICTURE. Cream and pink shades, blended. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP26. ROSABELLE. Large light rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP28. ROYAL PURPLE. Rich rosy purple, large and fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP29. ROYAL SCOT. True scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP30. TANGERINE IMPROVED. Almost tangerine-orange. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP31. THE CARDINAL. Intense poppy scarlet. Extra fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP35. YOUTH. Large white, pink, picotee edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

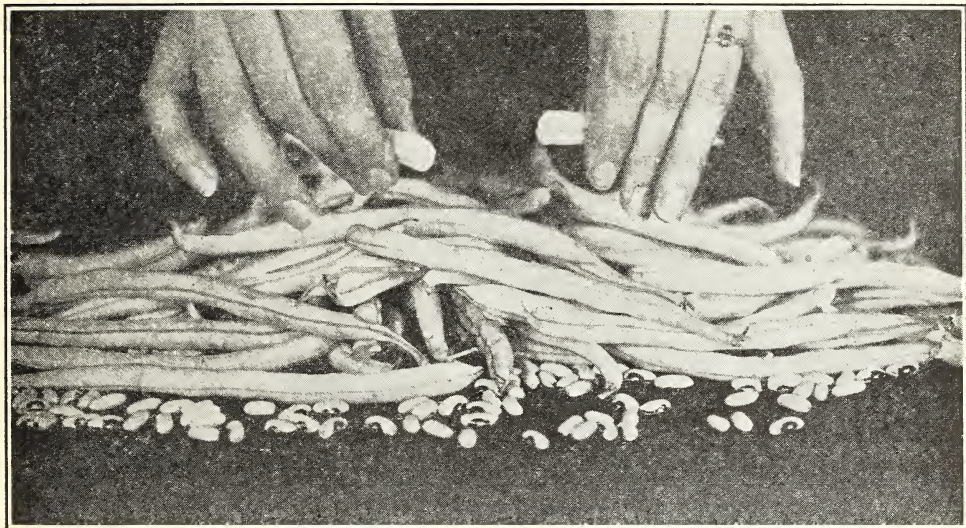
"LOVELY 'LEVEN" COLLECTION of Spencer sweet peas. Big value. See page 4.



Now You Can See Mary Pickford In Your Own Garden

EXQUISITE SPENCER SWEET PEA, "Mary Pickford". Originated by C. C. Morse Seed Co. This picture shows presentation of sweet pea basket by Mr. Lester L. Morse to Mary Pickford at Pickford-Fairbanks studio. The color of this delightful Spencer sweet pea is dainty cream pink lightly suffused with salmon. Vines vigorous. Stems long. Flowers large and beautifully waved. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c. (While supply lasts, "Mary Pickford" will be included in our "LOVELY 'LEVEN" collection.)

LONG'S Beautiful, Bountiful, Brittle Beans



Two Favorites—Brittle Wax and Stringless Green Pod

V1. BRITTLE WAX. The name tells the story. If I were to suggest any other name it would be *Icicle*, for the pods break like icicles, with hardly ever a sign of string, even when full grown. The flavor is best ever. Yield good. What more could one wish? The long, round, fleshy pods are a beautiful yellow. Beans, long, white, with black eye. Good as shell beans also. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 22c; lb., 40c.

V7. STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Might be called a green pod "Brittle Wax". Beans brown. Pods round and tender. Splendid flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

V3. DWARF BLACK WAX. Beans black; pods yellow. Vines short. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18c; lb., 30c.

V9. KENTUCKY WONDER POLE. The favorite pole bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

V10. COLORADO CREAM BUTTER. (Aztec.) Immense white bean, shape of navy, with lima flavor. (Will grow tall if season wet.) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

V11. HENDERSON'S LIMA. Small or "Baby Lima". Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

V12. FORDHOOK LIMA. Large, juicy and sweet "butter bean". Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 22c; lb., 40c.

Beat the Bean Bugs

You can absolutely protect and save your bean crop from its one pest, the bean bug, by providing a sprayer and the right dope **before the bugs appear**. Be prepared. Arsenate of lead sticks to leaves best. White helobore is also effective and is non-poisonous to people. Use tablespoon arsenate of lead to gallon of water, or somewhat more of the helobore. **Spray early**, before the bugs get a start. Repeat several times, being sure to get the dope on the under side of the leaves, where the little woolly fellows hatch and begin their work of destruction. Waiting to spray until your vines are riddled is like locking the garage after your Ford is stolen. Never knew of anyone being poisoned with arsenate of lead on beans, but if you want to take extra precautions, use a little vinegar in water for washing the bean pods before cooking them.

For a small back yard garden you can use one of those 35c or 40c sprayers supplied by makers of Fly-tox, Flit, etc. Or even an old whisk broom will do. But be alert—do the bean bug before he does you.

All Are Priced Prepaid
For Larger Lots, See Page 22

LONG'S "Live Beets"

V14. EARLY WONDER. A splendid extra early variety that is meeting with great favor. This quick growing, attractive variety is of the favorite globe shape. The flesh is dark red, sweet and tender. Fine for summer and fall use, canning, or storing for winter. Select seed. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

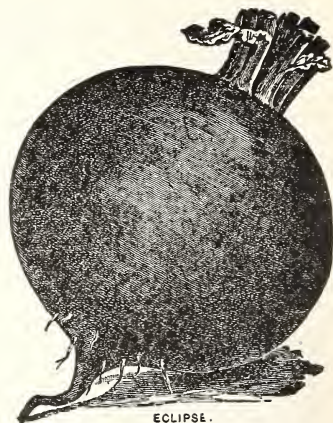
V16. CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Preferred now by most gardeners to the old flat type Egyptian. Uniform turnip shape; flesh deep red; quick growing. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V17. EARLY ECLIPSE. Similar to Early Wonder and Crosby's in season and shape, but flesh a brighter red, preferred by some. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V18. DETROIT DARK RED. Globe shape; smooth; dark red; tops small, admitting of close planting. Good all around early, medium or late variety. Splendid for canning when small. "Can you beet it?" Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V19. BLOOD TURNIP. Discontinued. Use Detroit.

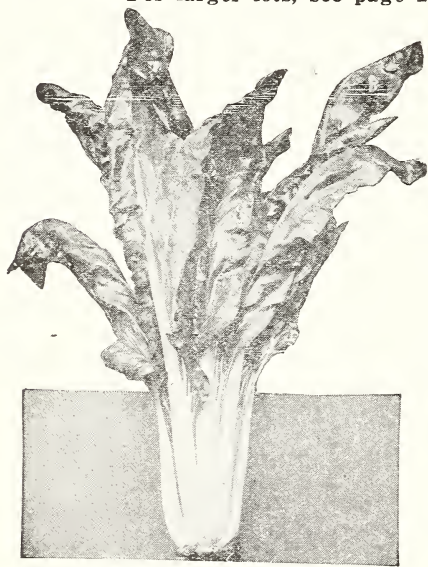
For larger lots, see page 22.



ECLIPSE.

Mangels, Sugar Beets

Culture. Sow 4 to 6 lbs. to acre, in rows 24 inches apart. In good ground you can raise 30 to 40 tons per acre. Very valuable for feeding stock, especially milch cows. A mixture of mangels and sugar beets is good combination. Add carrots for dessert!

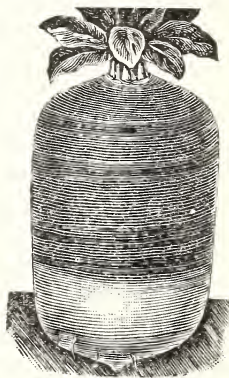


LONG'S "3-in-1" Vegetable

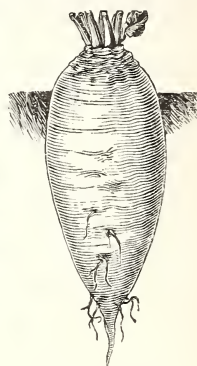
SWISS CHARD — Alias Spinach Beet, Asparagus Beet, "Chicken's Delight". Leaves may be cooked for "greens" like spinach. The stalks may be cut lengthwise and crosswise, the quartered pieces then boiled and served in butter or milk dressing like asparagus. Grow plenty and feed surplus to the chickens. They like Swiss Chard and thrive on it. Don't dig up the root or cut off all the top. Pull off the outside stalks. Others will keep forming from heart of plant. Grows in hot weather when spinach lies down on the job. Stands a lot of freezing in fall and still keeps growing. Really a wonderful vegetable. Add it to your list. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

HOW TO GROW "LIVE BEETS"

Culture: Plant any time from early spring to August. Most people make a mistake by not planting beets along in summer, as well as in spring. They come quickly, the small half-grown size being best for canning and fine for summer use also. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row. Cover ¾ inch.



Golden Tankard



Sugar Beet

Prices: All Mangels, also LONG'S Special Mixture of Mangels and Sugar Beet: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$4.75, prepaid. Ask for prices on larger lots.

V22. MAMMOTH LONG RED. Great yielder.

V23. GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots rather short.

V24. DANISH SLUDSTRUP. Ovoid shape; reddish-yellow; heavy cropper.

V25. GIANT HALF SUGAR.

V26. WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. The standard sugar beet. Extra good seed; true strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG'S Special Mixture

V27. A well-balanced mixture of Mangels and Sugar Beet, for milk cows. Mixed by myself from our tested seed. Better than all Mangels or all Sugar Beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

LONG'S Cabbage—Best Kinds for Home and Market**Copenhagen Market—Best Early Round Head**

V31. It's growing in favor every year, not only the best Early Round Head Cabbage, but also as a splendid sort for winter, when planted a little later than the winter varieties. The dish-shaped leaves fold so lightly, and the heads are so solid, that it can be grown closer together than other kinds of equal weight. Genuine originator's stock, from Copenhagen, Denmark. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

"Golden Acre"—Another Solid, Early Round Head

V32. Similar to Copenhagen, but more uniform in type, a little smaller, and somewhat earlier. Heads round, from 9 to 11 inches in diameter. Select imported seed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 40c.

New Danish Cabbage for Home Gardens—"Baby Head"

V33. Originated by Hjalmar Hartmann of Copenhagen. A very early round head type, that takes little space for each plant. May be set as close as 8 inches apart. The heads are of medium size, just right for average family use, and exceedingly solid. Keeps well also, for an early variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 40c.

Danish Round Head (Short-Stemmed Hollander)

V35. One of the best main crop varieties. Heads very solid; good keeper. This is the main variety grown by large gardeners and shippers for fall and winter use. It's the standard best late cabbage. Long's special stock Danish grown seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

V30. ENKHUIZEN GLORY. About same season as Winningstadt, but head is round instead of pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V29. EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Small, pointed head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V28. WINNINGSTADT. Heads firm, slightly pointed; early sort, but good also for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V34. LATE FLAT DUTCH. Very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V36. MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Large red cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V37. SAVOY CABBAGE. Leaves beautifully crimped. Fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V38½. BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Miniature cabbages; grow closely on stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

V39½. CHINESE, or CELERY CABBAGE. Early plants often run to seed. Sow in June. Tie up like cauliflower to blanch. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

For Larger Lots of Cabbage See Page 22

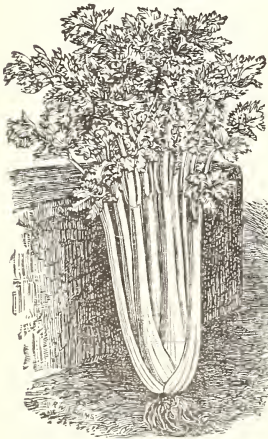
LONG'S Cauliflower

V38. EARLY SNOWBALL. (Henderson's strain.) Early and main crop variety.

V39. DRY WEATHER. Very large, and fine white heads. Resists drought well. Some gardeners prefer this to Snowball and grow it exclusively.

Price for either variety: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 90c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50.

No Cauliflower Plants by Mail

LONG'S Celery

Culture. Sow in protected bed; sow thin and cover lightly. Transplant in June. Ask your County Agent or Agricultural College for special information on celery growing.

V44. GOLDEN SELF - BLANCHING. One of the best early kinds for fall use. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 45c.

V46. GIANT PASCAL. The best late celery for winter use. May be blanched in garden, but to get those brittle sweet white stalks it

should be taken up, trenched or banked up in cellar. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

V45. WHITE PLUME. Preferred by some to Self-Blanching. Fall variety easily blanched. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

V46 $\frac{1}{2}$. GIANT PASCAL, Special Stock. Re-selected. Fine. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; oz., 70c.

V47. CELERIAC. For seasoning meats and soups, also for salads. Grown exclusively for its turnip-shaped roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

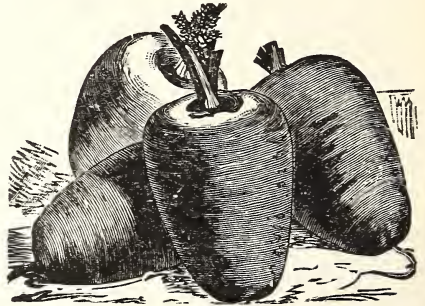
Washington Asparagus

Seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

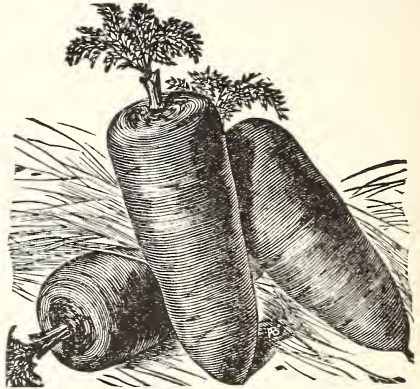
Roots: 15 for 50c; 40 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; prepaid.

LONG'S Best Four Carrots

For larger lots, see page 22.



V40. OXHEART. Short but thick roots, bright orange flesh; best for heavy soil; good table carrot. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.



V41. DANVERS HALF LONG. Smooth medium length, orange color roots. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V42. CHANTANEY. Large. Similar to Danvers, but not quite so long. Splendid table carrot. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V42 $\frac{1}{2}$. NANTES. An extra sweet table carrot. Roots do not taper much, but are almost cylindrical, about 6 inches long, and very smooth. Flesh orange-red, very sweet, and almost without core. Just fine. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

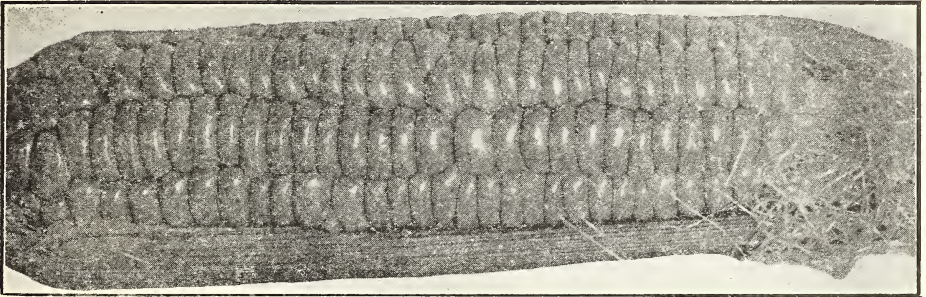
V43. WHITE BELGIAN. Heavy yielding stock carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Parsley

Culture. Soak seed in tepid water a few hours before planting. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

V125. DARK MOSS CURLED. Fine for 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



LONG'S**Acclimated SWEET CORN Seed****LONG'S Early "Peep o' Day"**

V48. It's the early bird. Stands early planting and hustles right along as though knew how eager we are for first roasting ears of the season. Originally this variety was quite small, but my Colorado grower has been selecting for size, and you will find a decided improvement in size of this favorite early corn. A money-maker because people will pay almost any price for first roasting ears on the market. Size is not so important then as later in the season. Select, thoroughly matured, Colorado seed.

LONG'S Improved Golden Bantam

V49. If you plant just one kind of Sweet Corn, then make this the one. My Colorado strain has been improved the same as my Peep o' Day, by selection year after year, so that my stock now runs considerably larger than the regular Golden Bantam. Instead of just 8 rows, many ears will have 10 and 12 rows. One of the many good points about Bantam is that the silks or "whiskers" come out easily and leave a nice clean ear for cooking, while its special advantage over other varieties always has been and always will be its sweetness. In this it delivers the goods.

LONG'S Giant Bantam

V50. Known also as Bantam-Evergreen, from crossing of these two splendid varieties, combining to a large degree the sweetness of Bantam and the size of Evergreen. Try this in place of Evergreen, or plant part each. But if you plant just one, plant Bantam.

LONG'S Golden Cream

Another addition to the Golden Bantam family. Cross between Bantam and Country Gentleman, having size, deep grains and zig-zag appearance of the latter, but more the color of Golden Bantam. A strong recommendation for Bantam is its being crossed with other kinds to improve them.

V53. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The standard big late Sweet Corn.

V54. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Tall, late, very sweet, with grains set zig-zag.

Several varieties discontinued. "Plant the best. Forget the rest."

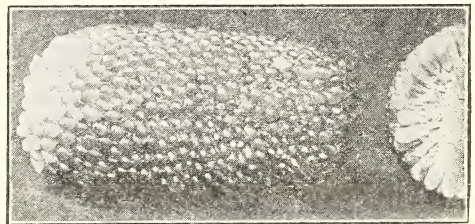
Prices: SWEET CORN in this column: Large Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c. Prepaid. For larger lots see page 22.

New Variety Sweet Corn**"Early Sunrise"**

Ever notice that when a new golden grained sweet corn is introduced it is likely to be compared with Golden Bantam? Just shows how deservedly popular Golden Bantam is with millions of gardeners.

Now this new "Early Sunrise" is similar to Golden Bantam in color and delicious flavor. Fully as large as the original Bantam, but earlier. Originated way up in North Dakota by Prof. Yeager of the N. D. Agricultural College.

Finest Colorado-grown selected seed: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 22c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.80; 10 lbs., \$3.50, prepaid.

LONG'S Japanese Rice Pop Corn

Ears are short and "stubby", but so "heavy sot" or big around that the yield is something astonishing. Each stalk has several good ears. Some ears have 32 rows. Grains very deep and slim. Hulls so thin and transparent that the Pop Corn just melts in your mouth.

Price: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c, prepaid.

Two Other Good Kinds

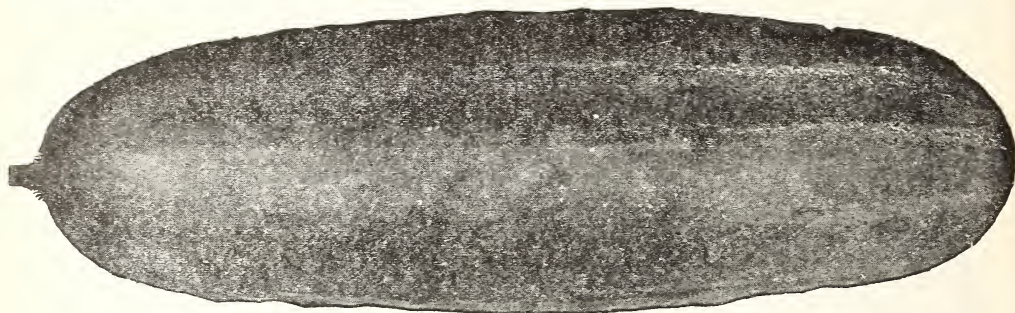
V56. WHITE RICE. Small pointed grains. Kind used by the Pop Corn wagons in cities. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c. Prepaid.

V57. MAMMOTH WHITE, or SPANISH. Extra large, sweet and tender. Great seller. Usually sells on cob in grocery stores. Extra early. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c. Prepaid.

MUSTARD

V123½. OSTRICH PLUME. Leaves long, ruffled and curved. Cook it like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

LONG'S Cucumbers—Best Pickling and Slicing Kinds



V66. "LONG'S LONG LONGED-FOR LONGEST LONG GREEN." Extra long variety of beautiful appearance and splendid flavor. For pickles or slicing. For home or market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Prices: All **CUCUMBERS** (except V66) at: Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For larger lots see page 22.

V61. EARLY FORTUNE. Fine for pickles when small, and good slicer.

V62. EARLY WHITE SPINE. An old favorite; still good.

V60. KLONDIKE. Very early white spine.

V63. BOSTON PICKLING. Standard for pickles. Same as Chicago Pickling.

V64. IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Always good.

V65. DAVIS PERFECT. So nearly perfect in shape it often brings extra price.

V67. WEST INDIA GHERKIN. Very small prickly sort, for pickles only. Use when quite young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Head Lettuce



Prices: All varieties **LETTUCE** (except V72): Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For larger lots see page 22.

V70. IMPROVED HANSON. Good heading variety and may also be used as leaf lettuce when young.

V71. ICEBERG. Similar to Hanson. Crisp and tender. Fine as leaf lettuce also.

V73. BIG BOSTON. Popular market variety.

V74. MAY KING. Extra early.

V75. DENVER MARKET. Rather loose head; leaves light golden green, beautifully savoyed or crimped.

V76. EARLY PRIZE HEAD. Forms large loose head. Leaves crimped; tinged brownish-red. Tender, crisp and sweet.

V79. COS, or CELERY LETTUCE. Do not confuse with celery cabbage. It is one of the surest blanching varieties, of elongated or cone-shaped form.

Mountain Head Lettuce

LONG'S Special Stock

V72. NEW YORK. Also called Los Angeles, Wonderful, Mountain Iceberg, and Western Iceberg. May have several more names, for all I know.

Don't pay extra for new, high sounding names. If you want to grow the best head lettuce of this type, then get the best seed of the genuine New York, no matter whether it is listed as this or given some new name.

Many large growers of head lettuce prefer old seed.

1927 CROP SEED. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

1926 CROP SEED. Pkt., 12c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

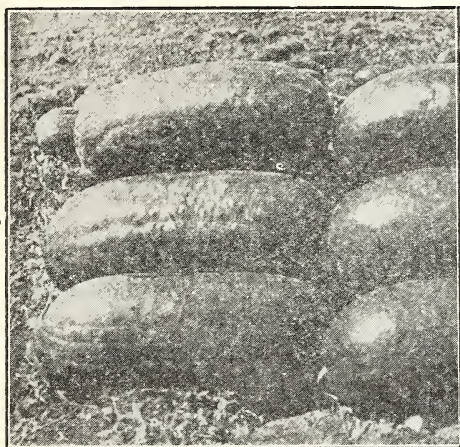
Write for Prices on Larger Lots

For years I've supplied many of the largest and most successful growers of Colorado Mountain Head Lettuce with this special high grade strain. It is grown for me by a lettuce seed grower in California who has specialized in this for 16 years, and developed an ideal type that is demanded by successful growers.

LONG'S Leaf Lettuce

V77. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Grows quickly, making fluffy loose bunch of tender creamy leaves of delicate flavor. Fine.

V78. GRAND RAPIDS. Makes large compact bunches of light green leaves with fringed edges. The kind to grow in hothouses and hotbeds or coldframes. Splendid for open garden also.

LONG'S Water Melons

Kleckley's Sweet or Rocky Ford

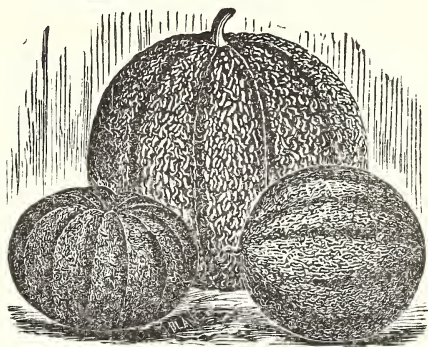
LONG'S "Favorite Four"

V92. KLECKLEY'S SWEET. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin. Seeds lie close to rind, leaving a large solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V93. TOM WATSON. Similar to Kleckley's Sweet, but still larger, and firmer, standing shipping and handling the best of any first-class melon. The rind is thin but tough; flesh bright red, delicious, sweet and satisfying. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V94. ICE CREAM. Fine, very sweet, early melon for home, or home market. Will not stand rough handling or shipping. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V95. IRISH GRAY. Large long melons with gray skin. Flesh firm, crisp and sweet. Shell tough, standing rough handling in shipping. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S Musk Melons

V80. ROCKY FORD. The original, well-known, green meated strain. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V83. POLLOCK No. 10-25, SALMON TINT. The best Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Heavily netted; cut with golden center, shading to emerald green near the rind. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V85. EMERALD GEM. Small, early salmon flesh melon, fine grained and sweet. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V86. BURRELL'S GEM. Larger, longer and firmer than Emerald Gem. Rather late. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V88. HONEY DEW. Large late melon that ripens after being picked and stored, if fails to mature in field. Salmon flesh. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

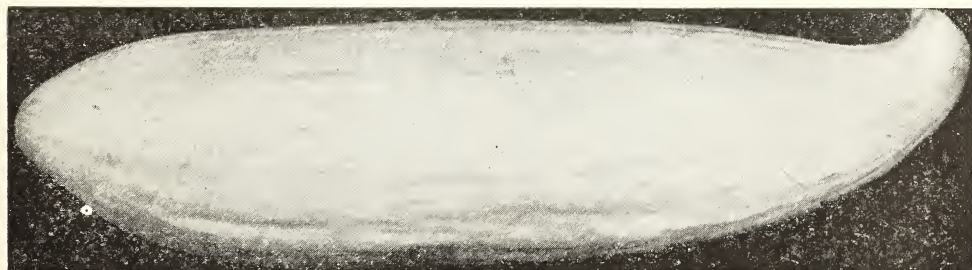
V89. HONEY DEW. Same as V88, but flesh green. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V81. BAY VIEW. Large, long, early musk melon; flesh green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

V90. GARDEN LEMON. Very small. For pickles and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V84. COLORADO CITRON. Used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

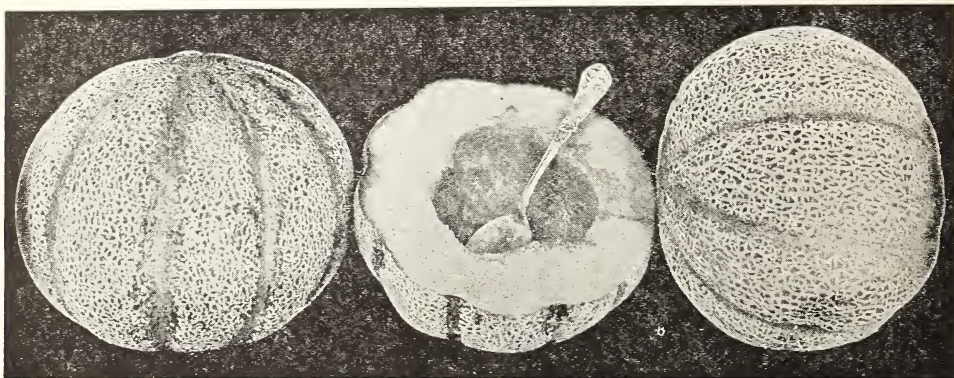
For larger lots, see page 22.

**Banana Musk Melon**

V88½. Here's another musk melon that seems to be appreciated more from year to year. Is not a new variety, but may be new to some of you. Is called the Banana musk-melon, since its shape resembles a banana, as you will note in this photo I had taken

of a sample brought in by a good customer a few miles east of Boulder. Not all resemble so closely the banana. Shapes vary, but this is the general type. They sometimes grow quite large, up to 28 or 30 inches long. Does not take a great stretch of the imagination to credit this melon with the flavor as well as shape of a good banana. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S GREELEY WONDER MUSK MELON



LONG'S Greeley Wonder Melon—"Sweet as Honey"—Sure "Yum-Yum"

How time flies! Doesn't seem like fifteen years since I was up around Greeley, Colorado, looking over my seed crops there, just in the melon season.

On the ranch of my good friend, G. J. Hafendorfer, I ran across a musk melon that I'd never seen before. Never heard of such a melon. Never believed there could be such a melon. Hardly believed it after seeing and sampling it liberally.

It was so large, so sweet and luscious, and yet so extremely early that I felt like Uncle Hiram at the circus, who, seeing the giraffe, declared: "Gawsh—all-hemlock, there hain't no sich animule!"

Sez I to myself, sez I: "Here's something I must get for my customers." Asked "Haf" where he got this melon, and what he called it. Then came another surprise. He didn't know where it came from, and it didn't have any name. Said it was originated some years before by a Greeley gardener, but no one seemed to know just to whom the honor belonged. Greeley gardeners had been growing it for some years, getting the seed from each other, but it had never, to their knowledge, been grown anywhere else. (Some called this the Lansdale, others referred to it as the Steele melon.)

As for its origin, the plot thickens, the more I try to follow it. Up to date I have heard of four different Greeley old-timers who each claim the distinction of originating this truly wonderful melon.

However, this is not the important point. Nor is the next point I shall mention important, but I'm just human enough to feel proud of the fact—and maybe get chesty and brag a little about it—that I myself took this in hand, named it Greeley Wonder, and was the first seedsman to offer it outside the Greeley district. In fact, I hollered about it several years before anyone else in the business sat up and took notice. But, as the merits of Greeley Wonder have become known, the demand has increased by leaps and bounds. Last year there was what you might call a landslide for it. Greeley Wonder just about had the right of way wherever it came in competition with other musk melons and cantaloupes.

You'll just have to sample a good ripe Greeley Wonder, to know exactly what it's like, but this description may help some: It's

a big, almost round, melon, as shown above, usually heavily netted. As usually grown, each melon weighs from 4 to 6 pounds, but good growers pick them up to 8 and 10 and even 12 pounds. The flesh is salmon colored and very sweet. One slice calls for another.

Ordinarily, to get earliness we must sacrifice either size or quality, or both. To get size and quality we must be content to wait until later in the season. But the wonderful thing about this melon is that it has all the splendid qualities I have mentioned, and to top it off, is extra early, coming in ahead of the well-known, smaller, Rocky Fords and many others. Think what this means for home or market! You get your melons when people are on tiptoes, waiting for the first home-grown ones to show up. Market gardeners please their customers, and cash in at a good price before Jack Frost gets a look-in, and "everybody's happy".

V91. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.80; 2 lbs., \$3.20; 3 lbs., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, prepaid.

NOTE: Even from the best seed, a few Greeley Wonders will not come quite true. The percentage of these untrue melons is not large, but some must be expected. My seed specially selected. Better than most stocks.

The Andrus Musk Melon

V91½. A cross between Bay View and Greeley Wonder.

Styles in melons change, as in other things. Most people now prefer a salmon flesh musk melon. Bay View is green flesh. So to be in style Bert Andrus crossed the Bay View with Greeley Wonder several years ago, and has finally gotten a melon of the same large size, long shape, and earliness as Bay View but with salmon flesh, and better flavor than the Bay View.

As I told you last year, this melon is a good one to go with Greeley Wonder, because it ripens about the same time but keeps longer after being picked.

I might have offered this as the "Long" melon, for it is "long", but believe we should give the credit to Andrus, a Boulder gardener, so will call it the "Andrus Melon". Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.60.

Here's That Early Golden Yellow Colorado Onion

Mountain Danvers

Franklin's

Improved Strain

V103. Over in western Colorado, way up at an altitude of over 6,000 feet, lived a gardener with an idea. This man believed he could develop an Onion that would yield well and mature perfectly in his section, where onion growing had been given up on account of the short season. He made good. By selecting and re-selecting he finally developed "Mountain Danvers".

For years Mt. Danvers onion made a great record as a flat to medium globe, but not uniform in color or type. Then my friend, A. L. Franklin, took it in hand and by years of selection brought it up to an ideal globe of unvarying golden yellow color. The bulbs are as sound as baseballs and almost as perfect in shape—about the shape of an apple. Necks thin; few or no scallions.

Improved Mt. Danvers is extra early, often being ready for market before main crop varieties come on, when it brings much higher prices. It is also one of the best main crop kinds, keeping and shipping especially well.

Improved Mt. Danvers insures a crop in many localities where season is short and ordinary kinds would not make good. Yet it is also meeting with much favor in lower altitudes. In some localities it has been grown to weigh a pound, record yields of 600 sacks to the acre being made under ideal conditions over on the Western Slope where this onion originated.

We have a customer up in Wyoming who plants 50 pounds or so of this seed every year, growing carloads of finest golden yellow globe onions for market.

Price for true **Improved Mt. Danvers** seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

ONION'S Southport Yellow Globe

V105. A standard commercial or main crop variety. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



For larger lots, see page 22.

Yellow Globe Danvers

V106. Well described by its name, Yellow Globe. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

ONION'S Red Wethersfield

V99. An old red variety still popular in some sections. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

ONION'S Brown Australian

V100. Very solid onion of light brown color; extra early; keeps well. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

ONION'S Select Prize-Taker

V96. The big yellow variety, acclimated from the popular Spanish Onion. Flesh white, and milder than many other varieties. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

ONION'S White Silverskin

V102. (Also called White Portugal and White Danvers.) Produces good medium size bulbs. Is early, mild and long keeper. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

ONION'S Ideal White Globe

V97. Pure white, long keeping onion that matures fairly early. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

ONION'S Southport Red Globe

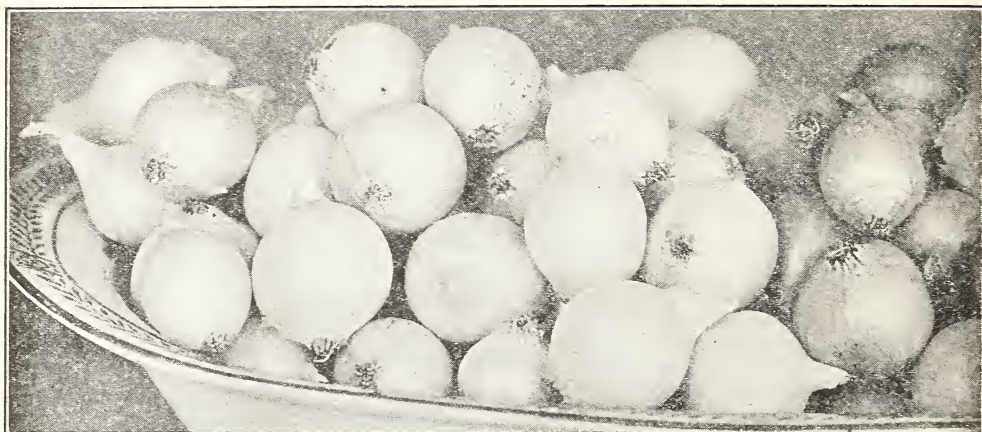
V104. Leading money maker for big onion growers in many sections. (Franklin's Mountain Red Globe still better.) Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

ONION'S Early Barletta

V101. An early white variety used for pickling. Plant very thick. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Except where noted, all **ONION SEED** at: Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Colorado-Grown "Hand-Polished" Onion Sets



That's no joke. These sets are actually hand-polished as they are rubbed by hand to remove all dirt, roots, tops and any other trash.

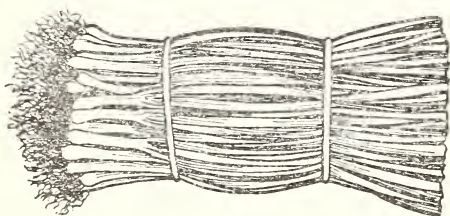
For a succession of fresh Green Table Onions, plant sets at different times, from early March until July.

Prices for Regular Sets

YELLOW.	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
Quart.	\$.25	\$.26	\$.28	\$.30
4 Quarts. . . . .	.85	.89	.97	1.05
8 Quarts.	1.50	1.58	1.74	1.90
16 Quarts.	2.70	2.86	3.18	3.50

WHITE.	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
Quart. . . . .	.29	.30	.32	.34
4 Quarts.	1.00	1.04	1.12	1.20
8 Quarts.	1.75	1.83	1.99	2.15
16 Quarts.	3.30	3.46	3.78	4.10

Bermuda Onion Plants



For growing green table onions, also early dry onions for fall use. Not recommended for main crop, as do not store well or keep long, like varieties usually grown from seed.

Grown in Texas, where all these plants come from. Tied in bundles of approximately 100 plants to bundle. May be more, or less, but figured 100 to bundle. 200 (smallest order packed), 50c; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.80; 6,000 for \$8.00, prepaid within 4th zone.

LONG'S Hazel Size Sets

Hazels are just like other bottom sets except that they run smaller in size. The smaller size not only gives you about twice as many sets to the quart as you get when buying ordinary size sets, but also gives you a better set, for this reason: A good many sets of the size usually sold, will send up a seed stalk, which causes a hard, woody center.

But with Hazel Size Sets you rarely if ever have any trouble with seed stalks. They make the finest green onions and the best of matured bulbs, and the crop is ready for market before onions from seed come in.

Prices for Hazel Sets

(About 300 to the Quart.)

YELLOW.	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
Quart.	\$.35	\$.36	\$.38	\$.40
2 Quarts. . . . .	.68	.68	.72	.76
4 Quarts.	1.25	1.29	1.37	1.45

WHITE HAZELS.

Quart. . . . .	.40	.41	.43	.45
2 Quarts. . . . .	.75	.77	.81	.85
4 Quarts.	1.40	1.44	1.52	1.60

LONG'S "Tiny" Onion Sets

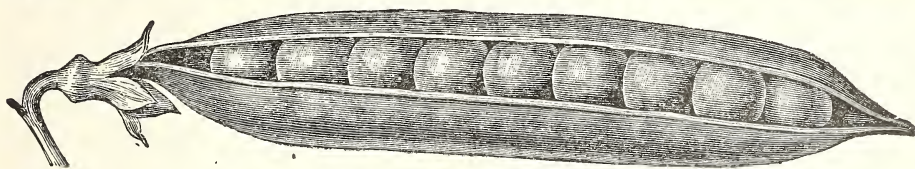
The smallest of all Onion Sets, about the size of a large garden pea. You don't need to set them, just sow in a row like peas and cover about one inch. They make early green onions a little later than regular sets and much earlier than seed. They are especially valuable for growing large dry onions for winter use. Being so small you get all the way from 600 to nearly 1,000 Tiny sets to the quart. Crop matures earlier than onions from seed.

WHITE TINY SETS: Pint, 40c; qt., 75c, prepaid.

YELLOW TINY SETS: Pint, 35c; qt., 65c, prepaid.

All sets figured at 32 lbs. to bushel (1 lb. to quart).

Popular, Profitable Peas for Particular Planters



LONG'S Large, Long, Luscious Laxtonian. Early, Too!

V406. This big, long podded, variety is ready for use as early as the small American Wonder, and only a little later than Alaska. Pods are long but vines are short. Peas are large, wrinkled, sweet, running 7 to 10 in a pod. Vines require no staking; rows may be planted close, to economize space; peas easily gathered by the handful, and the shelling of a mess is a short job, on account of the size of pods and peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 22c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. Prepaid.

Larger Lots: Not prepaid. See page 22 regarding postage, if mailed. 5 lbs. for \$1.30; 10 lbs. for \$2.40; 25 lbs. for \$5.50. Ask for prices on any other quantity.

LONG'S Montana-Grown Early Giant Pod "Blue Bantam"

V408. Nothing small or "Bantam" about this pea but the vines, which run 12 to 16 inches according to season, soil, water and cultivation. But the PEAS! Fine big pods, usually well-filled, with large and luscious peas. So like Laxtonian in every way that it's a toss-up as to which is the better. You can't lose if you bet on either one. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 22c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. Prepaid.

Larger Lots: Not prepaid. Same prices as for Laxtonian.

LONG'S Favorite Dwarf Variety for Second Early

V418. DWARF TELEPHONE. A second early pea with short to medium vine, but pods and peas large like Laxtonian and almost as large as Tall Telephone. Just a little later than Laxtonian. One of the best. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 3 lbs. for \$1.00. Prepaid.

Larger Lots: Not prepaid. See page 22 regarding postage, if sent by mail. 5 lbs. for \$1.20; 10 lbs. for \$2.15; 25 lbs. for \$4.75. Ask for prices on any other quantity.

Seven Other Good Kinds

V410. ALASKA. Early smooth pea, standing early planting, but hard to sell after the larger sorts come in a little later. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c.

V412. AMBER, or GIANT ALASKA. Almost as early as Alaska, but much larger and better; is also smooth seeded, and will stand early planting. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c.

V422. EDIBLE FOD. Dwarf Gray Sugar. Pods as well as peas are cooked, like snap beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c.

V426. EVERBEARING (Bliss). A later sort that continues bearing for a long time, though most other mid-season kinds do also. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c.

V428. GRADUS. Called also Early Telephone. Tall vines, large pods and peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

V432. LITTLE MARVEL. Early; vine short; pods not large but always packed tight. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

V436. TALL TELEPHONE. Very tall; pods very large. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

PETER PAN. Same as Laxtonian.

Culture Suggestions: Peas grow and attain the stage just fine for "green peas" with so little care that they should be planted liberally. The plants store nitrogen in the soil for the crop to follow, and there is plenty of time to grow radishes, turnips, lettuce, beets, etc., after the peas have been used.

Bear this in mind. The smooth varieties, like Alaska and Ameer, may be planted very early, even in February if soil permits. They seldom, if ever, rot in the cold, wet ground. Because of this these kinds are valuable. They deliver the goods early. But the wrinkled kinds—Laxtonian, Blue Bantam, Dwarf Telephone—in fact, all the others in my list, are sweeter and should be planted fairly early. A long spell of cold, wet weather in early spring may cause the seed to rot, but this seldom happens. Your largest plantings should be of these wrinkled, sweet-er kinds.

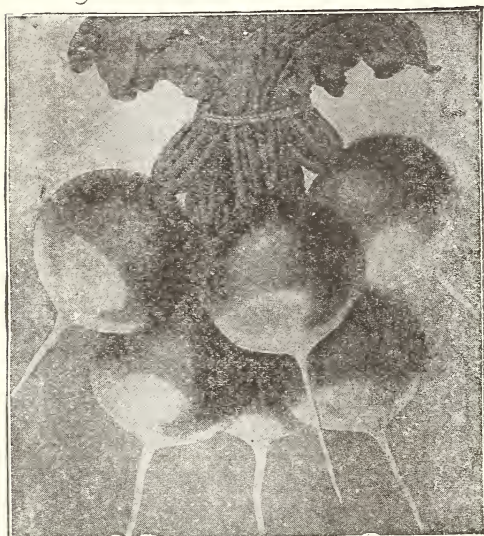
Peas thrive best in the cooler early months of the season, and do not do very well from late plantings. Beans like hot weather but peas prefer it cooler. So plant liberally early in spring.

Sow rather thick, using a pound to about 125 feet of row, though thinner may be best if shy on moisture.

ALL PEAS prepaid at these prices.

For larger lots, see page 22.

LONG'S Crisp Radishes for Home and Market



V135. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP. Quick growing variety, very attractive for bunching account rich red color, except bottom, which is white, as illustrated above. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V137. GLASS, or CINCINNATI MARKET. Corresponds to Icicle, but color is red. The best long red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V138. FRENCH BREAKFAST. An old favorite of the half long type. Color red, shading to white at base. Soon gets pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

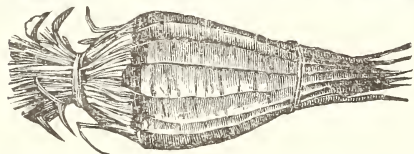
V139. SAXA. New. Exceedingly early bright scarlet round radish, with few leaves. Flesh snow white; very mild. Follow with Crimson Giant, which is a little later and keeps tender long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V140. WHITE STRASBURG. Similar to Icicle but larger and later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

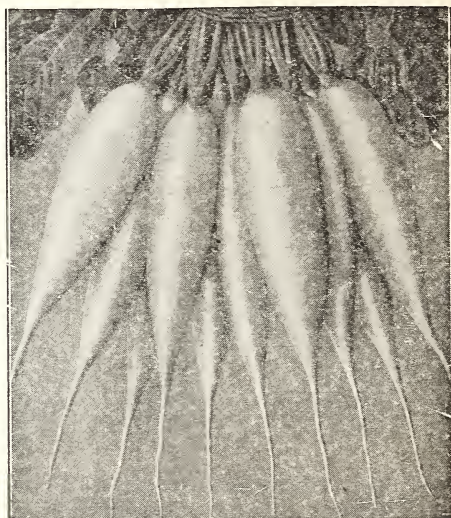
V141. CRIMSON GIANT. Here's a hummer! Round, bright red, growing quickly to bunching size, but will keep right on growing to large size without losing its crispness. I plant Crimson Giant and Icicle from early spring until September and we have fresh, crisp radishes all summer and until late in fall. Select seed. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

For larger lots, see page 22.

LONG'S Vegetable Oyster



V176. Good substitute for oysters. Sow where may remain until late in fall, or may be left in ground and dug as needed in winter. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.



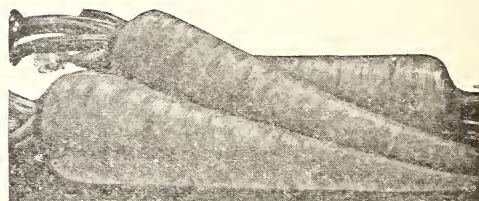
V136. WHITE ICICLE. Not in a thousand years could you think of a better name for this popular radish. The name just fits. Is one of the earliest long radishes, good for sowing every few weeks from early spring until September. My stock of this is very fine. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V142. CHINESE ROSE (Winter). Pink, oval or half long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V143. WHITE CHINESE (Winter). Very large, mild and juicy. Extra fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

For larger lots, see page 22.

LONG'S Parsnips



Culture: Sow early in deep mellow soil, pressing soil after planting.

V126. HOLLOW CROWN. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c. ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs. for \$3.00, prepaid.

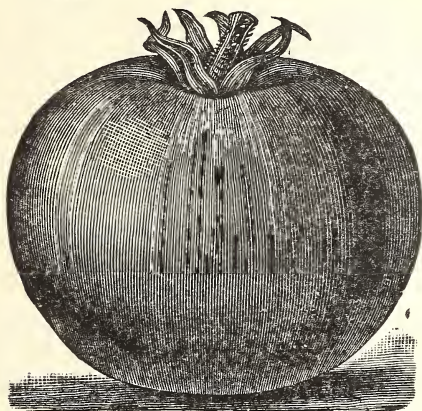
LONG'S Pumpkins

For larger lots, see page 22.

V132. SMALL SUGAR. The good old yellow pie pumpkin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V133. LARGE FIELD. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V134. KING OF MAMMOTHS. Largest of all pumpkins, yet good for pies as well as for stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S Select Tomatoes

Culture: Sow the seed in boxes in the house or in hot bed 6 to 8 weeks before time to set out. Failure to germinate seed is often due to lack of heat. **Tomato seed must be kept warm** to start it. (Same with pepper seed.) If come up thick, thin them at once. "Damping off" is a common trouble and is due to plants being too thick, watered too much, and lacking enough fresh air. When plants have 4 leaves transplant to shallow boxes or cold frames. Gradually harden them off by exposing to outdoor air to get stalky, sturdy plants.

Set plants 3 to 4 feet apart in the garden, water moderately; cultivate well.

Except where noted, all **TOMATO SEED** at 5c for small pkt.; Long's special pkt., 10c.

V154. EARLIANA. Is somewhat small, but earliest of all. Select seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

V159. NEW BURBANK. Another good, early tomato. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; oz., 75c.

No Pepper Plants by Mail

LONG'S Early Red Head

V160. Red Head is a "Red that is Red," real early tomato of medium size, almost round, solid and smooth and of good flavor. Sets heavy, and keeps right on bearing during the whole season. As I've often remarked, some vines often so loaded that it looks like a bucket of tomatoes had been poured around the plant. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.80.

V155. BONNY BEST. Bright scarlet. Few days later than Earliana, but larger and smoother. Good for early medium and late. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

V156. CHALK'S EARLY JEWELL. Deeper red than Earliana, larger and very good. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V157. LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Medium early, smooth, prolific, purplish red. Standard main crop variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V162. PONDEROSA. Largest of all tomatoes, sometimes rough, few seeds. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

V163. NEW JOHN BAER. Similar to Chalk's Jewell. Highly recommended by our Agricultural College. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V164. YELLOW PEAR. Small pear-shaped tomato for preserving. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V165. GROUND CHERRY. Also called Strawberry, or Husk Tomato. Each fruit in husk. Sweet and fine for preserving or pies. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Tomato-Pepper

A new vegetable of exquisite flavor, combining the qualities of the pepper and the tomato. Pkt., 15c; 2 Pkts., 25c.

LONG'S Peppers—Full of Life and "Pep"

Culture: Peppers hard to germinate. Do not blame yourself, your hotbed or the seed if you fail to make them come through. Start them indoors or in hotbed. Soil must be very warm. Transplant after frost.

V127. RUBY KING. Standard sort large sweet pepper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

V128. CHINESE GIANT. Larger than Ruby King; mild. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 65c.

V129. LONG RED CAYENNE. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c. "Full of pep."

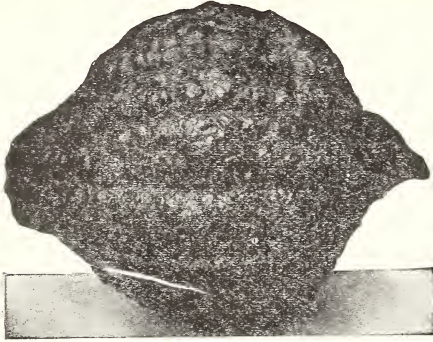
V129 $\frac{1}{2}$. RED CHILL. Small, red, very hot. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

V130. PERFECTION PIMENTO. Sweetest and mildest of all peppers. Flesh very thick. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 60c.

V131. NEAPOLITAN. Earliest of all red mild peppers; fruit grow upright. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c.

V131 $\frac{1}{2}$. NEW ROYAL KING. Similar to Ruby King but larger and flesh much thicker. Superior to Ruby King. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

No Pepper Plants by Mail

LONG'S Squash

All SQUASH: Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

(For larger lots see page 22)

V149. TRUE HUBBARD. The good old green, solid, hard shell, long keeping, fine flavored kind that melts in your mouth.

V150. SWEET POTATO. (Pike's Peak or Sibley.) Large oval squash, tapering at blossom end. Skin olive-green. When baked, resembles sweet potatoes.

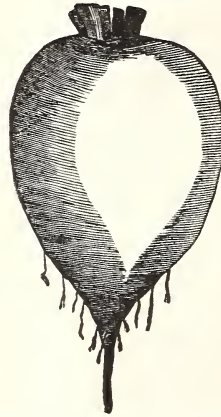
V151. DELICIOUS. Varies in form and color, but always good.

V152. WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED. For summer use.

V153. GIANT CROOKNECKED. Best of summer squashes.

V154. BANANA. As name implies, this is a long squash. When baked, the thick golden meat is indeed delicious.

V155. New Table Queen or Acorn. Small but very prolific. Shape suggest name, Acorn. Size, 5 to 6 in. long; 4 to 5 in. across. Flavor splendid. Table Queen usually has thin, dark green shell but color varies. Can be baked or boiled in 20 minutes. Served in halves it is most attractive and delicious. Early, yet stores well. Best of all, is far less subject to insect pests than other squashes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LONG'S Turnips

Culture: Turnips do best in rich, loose soil, but thrive under less favorable conditions. May be sown from early spring until August. For main crop for winter use, sow in July.

V169. Early Snowball. Small, pure white, round, extra early; very tender and sweet. Ideal early table turnip.

V170. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest of all turnips. Medium size. Somewhat flat.

All at: Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c.

V171. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Similar to V170, but pure white.

V172. PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. Good for early or main late crop. Grows to large size.

V173. WHITE EGG. Quick growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety, for spring or summer growing. Good size.

V174. PURPLE TOP GLOBE. Similar to White Egg in shape but with purple top. Superior to the old Purple Top Strap, which is flat.

V174 $\frac{1}{2}$. AMBER GLOBE. Another good globe about same shape as White Egg, but color nearly yellow. Seems to do especially well in the mountains.

For larger lots see page 22.

LONG'S Best Rutabaga

V175. AM. PURPLE TOP. Color purple above and yellow under the ground. Flesh yellow and solid; few leaves and small neck. Pkt., 5c; large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S Spinach

V145. BLOOMSDALE, SAVOY LEAVED. One of the best early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V146. MONSTROUS-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Vigorous growing early kind with large, thick dark green leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

"King of Denmark" Spinach

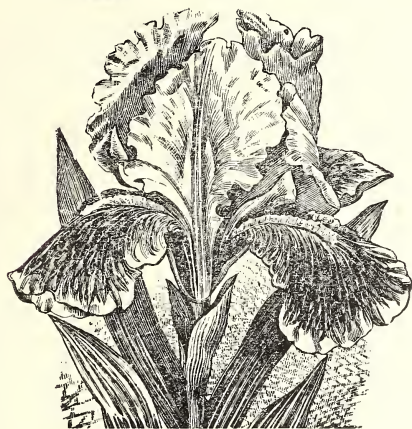
A new variety from Denmark that has the good qualities of such sorts as Bloomsdale and Viroflay, being similar in growth and appearance, but far superior in that it does not run to seed so quickly. Makes a quick growth of dark green leaves, large and attractively crumpled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. for \$2.25.

LONG'S Leeks

V788 LEEK Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Okra, or Gumbo

The green pods are used in soups, to which they impart a rich flavor. Sow in open garden but not until ground is warm. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

LONG'S Superb Iris**Splendid Named Varieties**

Healthy stock, grown in sunny Colorado, the ideal iris climate. Standard divisions, all guaranteed true to name. Plant early.

AMBASSADEUR. A charming French variety considered by many iris fans as one of the world's very finest. This will be in the collection of every iris lover, "eventually,—why not now"? Standards bronzy violet. Falls rich velvety carmine-purple. \$1.00.

ANNA FARR. Standards white, lightly bordered pale blue. Falls white with pale blue markings. Large and beautiful. 70c.

KOCHI. Both standards and falls rich velvety purple. Early. 20c.

IRIS KING, or "KING OF IRIS". Standards golden yellow. Falls rich velvety maroon, bordered yellow. Superb. 30c.

ISOLENE. Standards lovely rose-pink. Falls purplish old rose with golden throat. Very large and fine. 30c.

La NEIGE. Pure glistening, waxy white. The standards are carried horizontally, and resemble somewhat those of the Spanish Iris. Exquisite. A popular French variety. 30c.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. Very large flower on tall, strong stem. Standards lavender-violet. Falls velvety violet-purple. The whole flower is suffused yellow, more heavily towards the center. A massive iris, vigorous in growth, and a beauty. 50c.

MRS. NEWBRONNER. Rich golden "daffodil yellow". 20c.

ORIFLAME. French variety of outstanding merit. Standards lavender-blue. Falls rich violet-purple. Immense, handsome, sweet scented flowers, with edges daintily waved or crimped like a Spencer sweet pea. 30c.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. Very tall, strong growing plant. Standards and falls both lavender-blue. 25c.

PROSPER LAUGIER. Deep velvety-crimson, violet-blue with white edges. 20c.

RHENIE NIXIE. Standards white. Falls violet-blue with white edges. 30c.

WHITE KNIGHT. Standards and falls both absolutely snow-white, without markings, finely formed, delicately sweet scented. The plant is a vigorous grower. 30c.

LARGE LOT PRICES: If you wish a good many of these Iris roots, send your list for special quotation.

Scarlet Runner Bean

Very rapid climber. One customer says it must have been Scarlet Runner bean which grew so fast and enabled Jack the Giant Killer to make his get-away. Blossoms bright red. Beans good to eat, as snap beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c.

Mammoth Sunflower

The well-known Giant Russian Sunflower that makes such a tremendous growth and bears a lot of good seed; good for poultry food. The whole plants are now used a great deal for silage. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; prepaid. 5 lbs. at 20c; 10 lbs. at 17c; prepaid.

Endive

One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and early winter use. Also used in soups. Sow in June or July in rich ground. Thin or transplant to 6 to 8 inches apart. A few weeks before wanted for the table, tie up the bunches to blanch. Or, may be blanched by throwing brush or some such covering over the plants.

WHITE CURLED. The variety most used. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

BROAD LEAVED. Plain, broad leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

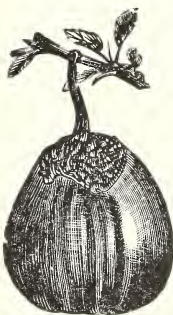
EGG PLANT

Culture: Start plants in box or hotbed. Do not set out until quite warm weather. Very tender. Ground should be rich.

V68. BLACK BEAUTY. An early improved variety. oz., 50c.

NO PLANTS

Am not lined up to supply Egg Plant plants this season.

**Rhubarb, or Pie Plant**

Sow the seed in spring, and transplant where wanted the following spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Each, 25c; 3 for 60c; 6 for \$1.00; prepaid.

LONG'S Kohl-Rabi

WHITE VIENNA. The best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Kale, or Borecole

Used for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S Herbs—All 10c Pkt.

*Caraway

*Catnip

*Coriander

Dill—Oz., 15c

*Sage—½ Oz., 30c

*Pennel

*Lavender

*Marjoram

*Rosemary

Savory

Washington Asparagus

For Prices, See Page 10

"Had some of the most beautiful asters I ever raised from that seed I bought from you. Be sure to send me your next seed catalogue."—Wm. Ittner, Lewiston, Maine.

LONG'S Larger Lots at Lower Prices

Everything except Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn is priced prepaid parcel post. In ordering Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, add for each pound: 1c for 2nd zone; 2c for 3rd; 4c for 4th; 6c for 5th; 8c for 6th; 10c for 7th; 12c for 8th. I will pay whatever additional postage may be required above these amounts.

BEANS: (Postage extra. See above.)

Brittle Wax: 5 lbs. for \$1.50; 10 lbs. for \$2.90; plus postage.

Stringless Green Pod, Ky. Wonder, Henderson Lima, Cream Butter, 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 23c per pound, plus postage. See rates above.

Dwarf Black Wax: 5 lbs. at 22c; 10 lbs. at 20c per pound, plus postage.

Fordhook Lima: 5 lbs., \$1.45, plus postage.

BEEETS

All Beets: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., 90c; 5 lbs. for \$3.80.

CABBAGE

Copenhagen Market, originator's stock: ¼ lb., 75c; 1b., \$2.00; 5 lbs. for \$9.00.

Danish Roundhead, select European grown seed: ¼ lb., 75c; 1b., \$1.90; 5 lbs. for \$8.00.

Golden Acre: ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.00; 5 lbs. for \$14.00.

"Baby Head": ¼ lb., \$1.20; 1b., \$4.00.

All other Cabbage: ¼ lb., 60c; 1b., \$1.40; 5 lbs. for \$6.50.

CARROT

All Carrots: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.00.

SWEET CORN: (Postage extra. See above.)

All varieties except "Sunshine": 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 10 lbs. for \$1.90; plus postage.

POP CORN: (Postage extra.)

Japanese Rice: 5 lbs. for \$1.20; 10 lbs. for \$2.00. Others same price as Sweet Corn. Postage extra.

CUCUMBER

All except V67 and V66: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.50.

LETTUCE

NEW YORK: See page 12.

All other Lettuce: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.50.

MUSK MELON

All but V91 and V91½ at: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.40.

WATER MELON

All varieties. ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., 90c; 5 lbs. for \$3.75; 10 lbs. for \$7.00.

ONION: (Write for prices on larger lots.)

Brown Australian: 1b., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

Red Wethersfield: 1b., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

Prizetaker: 1b., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

Barletta, So. Yellow Globe, Yellow Globe Danvers: 1b., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

Silverskin: 1b., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

Ideal White Globe: 1b., \$2.50.

So. Red Globe: 1b., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00; 10 lbs., \$13.00.

Mountain Red Globe: 5 lbs., \$8.00; 10 lbs., \$15.00.

Mountain Danvers: 5 lbs., \$11.00; 10 lbs., \$20.00.

PEAS: (Postage extra. See above.)

Gradus, Tall Telephone, Little Marvel: 5 lbs. for \$1.20; 10 lbs. for \$2.20; plus postage.

Alaska, Ameer, Edible Pod, Everbearing: 5 lbs. for \$1.10; 10 lbs. for \$2.00; plus postage.

PUMPKIN

Sugar: ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Field: ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

King of Mam.: ¼ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.20.

RADISH

Crimson Giant, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip (Sparkler Strain) and Icicle: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.25.

Saxa: ¼ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.20.

All other kinds: ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., 80c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50.

RUTABAGA

Am. Purple Top: ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

SPINACH

Bloodsdaile and Viroflay: ¼ lb., 25c; 1b., 45c; 5 lbs. for \$1.90.

SQUASH

All except V155 at: ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.20.

TURNIP

Purple Top Strap and Amber Globe: ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., 70c; 5 lbs. for \$3.00.

All other Turnips: ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., 80c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50.

Minnesota No. 13 Seed Corn

We do not handle field seeds, but specialize in seeds, plants, bulbs and roots for gardens and lawns.

Write to J. A. Gilfillan, Route 3, Fort Lupton, Colo., for prices on his dry land grown "Pioneer" strain of Minn. No. 13 seed corn, and his stock of U. S. 113 corn. Write county agents also for registered seed corn.



Spraying Under the Leaves

Little Lenox

Sprayer Sent

Complete with

Bulb for 75c

Postpaid.

Extra Bulbs,

30c each.

Semesan

Write for Booklet and Prices

Delightful Delphiniums

After careful study I've changed my ideas somewhat regarding the very densely covered spikes or the Wrexham or "Holly-hock" type. A few of these in an assortment or mixture are very worthy and interesting. By themselves, they are also massive and impressive. But I'm inclined more and more to the types that are more open or branching, with an airy, graceful placement of side spikes and blossoms. These, of course, with flowers of large size and loveliest colors and combinations of colors.

As you know, Delphiniums run largely to blue tints and shades. Not so long ago we had only the solid light blue and dark blue. Now we get an amazing and delightful variety of blues, many in combination with lilac, lavender, heliotrope, and near-pink. And the types or forms are as varied as the colors, many blossoms with a double set of petals instead of just one, the two sets often different in color.

So far I've not segregated the different types or colors, nor saved seed in separate colors or shades. May do this some time. But it seems most fascinating to me to let them grow and bloom in masses of the various colors, all harmonizing. So that is the way you will have them from seed or plants I supply this season—all in one grand and glorious mixture, including largely the more graceful open type plants, but some also of the massive Wrexham or "Holly-hock" strain.

Price for seed saved from my best stock or exhibition plants: Pkt., \$1.00; Small Pkt., 50c. Sold only in packets.

Delphiniums may be sown right outdoors early in spring. Many will bloom the same season. With no protection, the plants will live over and increase in size and vigor.

The illustration on this page is of a spike grown in my garden from outdoor spring-sown seed last season. I planted early and gave good ground, good care. Hundreds bloomed, were cut and sold to a Denver florist at top prices. (This illustration can, of course, show but one type. There were many, many others.)

Delphinium Plants

From seed containing a liberal percent of the fine new kinds. Strong seedlings, many of which bloomed last year. Prices very reasonable. 3 (smallest order packed) for 60c; 6 for \$1.00; 14 for \$2.00; 30 for \$4.00. All prepaid. (Mixed colors only.)

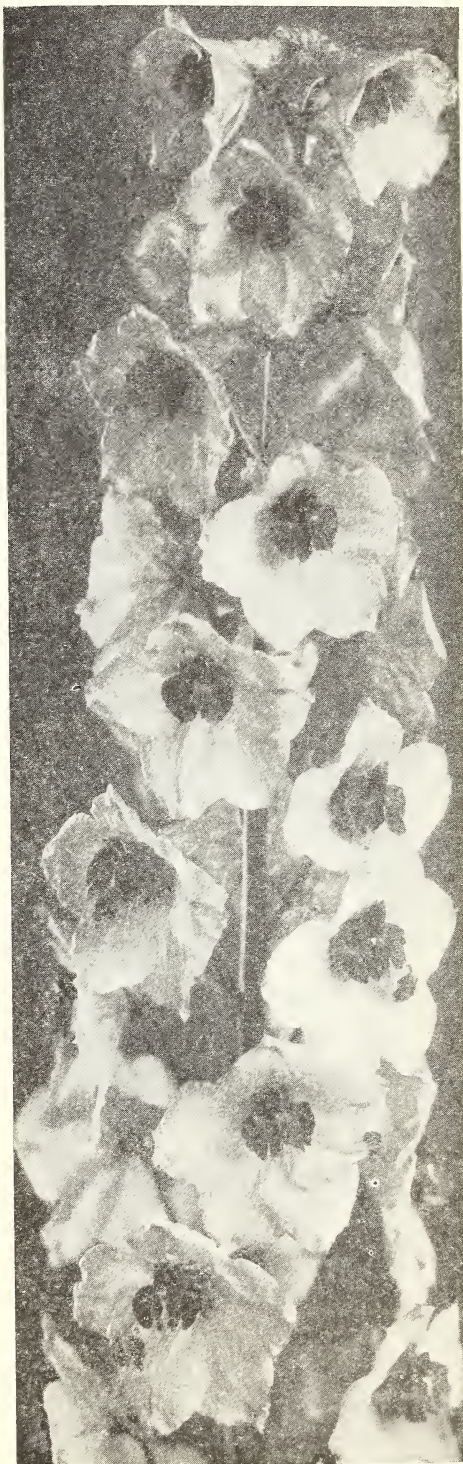
Note: Delphiniums are very hardy. They begin growth real early in spring. Is best to set these plants out when you do your early gardening. But will thrive if shipped and planted later. If sent after growth well started we cut the tops back before packing. New shoots start at once from crown of plant. **But order and plant early if you can.** Means better results the first season.

Delphinium Seed for Fall

Sow in August and early September, and you should have nice seedling plants that will winter over with little or no protection. Such plants should bloom next year. You may order new crop seed any time next summer and fall. Seed will be mailed just as soon as ripe and cured. Prices same as for this spring.

Splendid Delphinium at 25c Pkt.

F013. Not so classy as my best selection, but far ahead of usual grade. **Really fine.** Pkt., 25c.



***Long's* New Double Hollyhock, "Lilac Beauty"**

I don't claim the honor of originating this splendid addition to the Hollyhock family. Found it in a mixture a few years ago. Liked it so well that I saved the plant and increased stock to add to my list.

Had never seen this color listed in catalogues. Later I found it offered by an English firm from whom I bought seed but their strain not so good as mine. The seed and plants I offer are from my own stock.

Not sure that Lilac is just the name for the color. Using Ridgeway's color chart, I found Chinese Violet seemed nearest to color of blossoms on my plants last summer. Anyhow, it's a beauty, and different in color from anything I've offered before. Not quite so double as blossoms shown on this page.



"LILAC BEAUTY" PLANTS: Year old, field grown. 2 for 60c; 5 for \$1.00; 11 for \$2.00. Prepaid.

"LILAC BEAUTY" SEED: Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.20.

You gain a year by planting roots this spring instead of seed. Hollyhocks bloom second year from seed, you know.

It's a good idea to plant both roots and seed. The roots frequently live over after blooming one season, but not always. The seed you sow this year will provide a new supply of blooming size roots for next summer. Sow seed from April to July. Plant roots early in spring. April best time.

"Colorado Sunset" Hollyhock

Color varies from copper to cream, but always charming. Prices for seed and plants reduced this season. Same price as Red, Pink, etc.

Double Hollyhocks

Six Other Colors

Their double blossoms rival the rose in exquisite color and form.

Bloom second year from seed; first year from roots I sell. Plant roots early for best results. Red, White, Yellow, Maroon, Newport Pink, Black, "Colorado Sunset": 3 roots for 50c; 7 for \$1.00; each color labeled. Mixed colors, our selection, not labeled: 10 for \$1.00. All prepaid. Seed, any color, including "Colorado Sunset": Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.20.



Double Hollyhocks
"Rival Roses in Color and Form"

LONG'S Superb Petunias

F024. ROSY MORN PETUNIA. A gay and artistic petunia for beds and borders. Color soft rose-pink with light throat. Plants set a foot apart in good soil will fill all the space with perfect mass of bloom, beginning about 60 days from sowing and never letting up until frosts. Pkt., 10c.

F025. VIOLET PETUNIA. Similar in bushy habit of growth to Rosy Morn, but a beautiful deep violet color. Very rare. Pkt., 10c.

Giants of California

The largest often measure 4 to 4½ inches across. And such wonderful colors and markings! Then too, some are delightfully ruffled and frilled. Produces very, very little seed, making the seed as precious as gold dust. Pkt., 25c.

Balcony Petunias

Large flowering single sorts especially recommended for window boxes.

F060 Balcony White. **F061** Balcony Blue.

F062 Balcony Rose. **F063** Balcony Crimson.

F064 Balcony Mixed. Any color or Mixed, 20c Pkt.

Chinese Wool Flower

Flowers resemble a ball of wool. Plants branch freely and are covered with blooms. Very striking for garden display. Can be dried for winter bouquets. Sow in garden about May 1st or start indoors.

F026 Crimson. **F027** Rose-Pink. **F028** Yellow.

F029 White. **F030** Mixed. Price any color or mixed: Pkt., 10c. (**F026** and **F027** are best.)

Giant African Marigolds

These marigolds belong to the tall growing, double "pin-cushion" class of the popular marigold. My seed was grown by a specialist, who has bred these two colors up the nearest to perfection that has so far been attained. Most of them come double, though a few come single, but of unusual shape, so that some admirers like the single even more than the double. Plants grow about 3 feet high from seed sown outdoors after ground is warm. Easily transplanted. Should be thinned to 12 inches in good ground, for they make big bushes. They bloom and bloom from mid-summer to hard frosts.

F05. ORANGE PRINCE. A beauty. Deep golden orange. Immense blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

F06. LEMON QUEEN. Equal to Orange Prince, but a soft lemon yellow, making a fine contrast. Pkt., 10c.

Hardy Perennial Blue Salvia

F051. SALVIA AZUREA. Also called "Heavenly Blue Flowering Sage". Grows 3 to 4 feet high; stately willow-like growth; produces spikes of pretty sky blue flowers in great profusion. Will bloom first season from seed sown early outdoors or started inside and set out later in spring. Lives for years. Can be transplanted in early spring without harm. Blooms in August and September. Pkt., 15c.

California Poppy, "Copper Bowl"

F035. The richest color you can imagine. Unusual, unique, very pretty. Pkt., 10c.

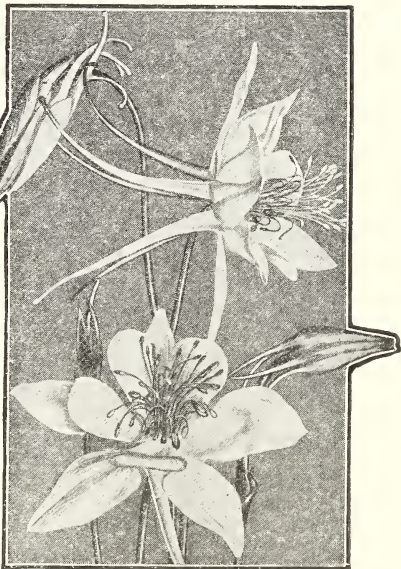
Hardy, Fragrant Violets

Must be 8 or 10 years ago that I got a few clumps of these violets from a Denver wholesale florist, just for our own garden. The plants increase by sending out short runners and establishing new plants around the original one. We have moved these violets around from one place to another from time to time. They kept increasing, so that last spring I set out four long rows from the surplus, to grow clumps for sale this spring.

So this is how come you have an opportunity to secure some of these plants at this time. I don't know the name of the variety. They are just good healthy growing plants with large glossy leaves and dainty fragrant blossoms. Easy to grow.

I'm going to sell them in clumps only. You can separate the clumps into smaller clumps or into individual plants. I presume a clump will make several dozen plants at least. Price per clump, \$1.00; 3 clumps, \$2.75; 6 clumps for \$5.00, prepaid.

Rocky Mountain Columbine



The State Flower of Colorado. Very beautiful, hardy perennial; sepals blue; petals white. Thrives in any State. **Plant early.** Starts growth early in spring. Blooms here last of May, almost always in bloom Decoration Day. Large roots. All bloomed last year. Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$3.00, prepaid.

Some Extra Good Seeds, Plants and Roots for 1928

New Giant Hardy Carnation



F055. The finest to date. **Chabaud's Giant**, the new strain; not the old Chabaud type. Far superior also to Marguerite. (About 85% come double.)

Plants thick-set; stalks stiff, bearing immense double blossoms. Not so large as the greenhouse kinds, but surprisingly large, especially if disbudded, as florists treat their carnations. Bloom about 6 months from sowing. Start indoors for summer blooming. May be sown also in open garden. Give winter protection.

Colors: Red, Rose-Pink, Salmon-Rose, White, Mixed. Price for any color or mixed: Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

Double Bachelor Button

Far superior to the common single strain. Fine for cutting. **F0½** White. **F01** Blue. **F02** Rose. **F03** Mixed. Any color or mixed: Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 45c.

Geraniums from Seed

Geraniums are easily grown from seed. Sow in the garden or start indoors. Take up and pot the best plants in fall.

F033. GRAND ZONALE. Grown by Mrs. Shepherd. Mixed colors—scarlet, crimson, rose, pink, salmon, blush, white, variegated. Pkt., 25c. (See also page 29.)

Unusual California Poppies

F036. CROCEA. Rich orange, same as the well-known single Calif. State Flower, but double. All others single.

F037. GEISHA. Brilliant scarlet outside; inside rich golden orange.

F038. VESUVIUS. Rich, glowing, striking red. Very outstanding and attractive.

F035. "COPPER BOWL". Bronzy-red, overlaid terra cotta. Form and color suggests the name I've given this variety.

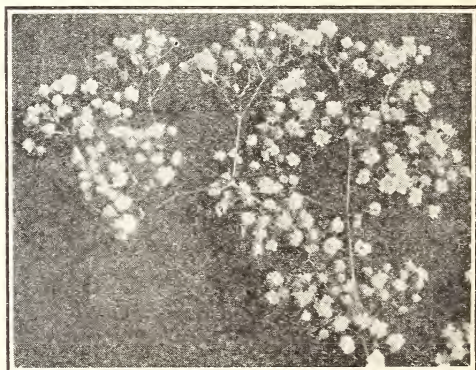
F09. "PERSIAN RUG" MIXTURE. See page 27.

Price for any these five kinds: Pkt., 10c. (For other kinds see page 29.)



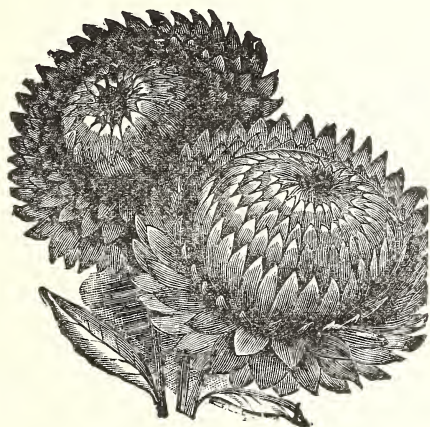
Statice (Sea Lavender)

F017. Very hardy **Perennial**, blooming second year from seed or first year from strong transplanted roots. Something like "Baby's Breath" but **blue** instead of white. Later, also, coming in midsummer to be used with "Glads" and other bouquets. **Seed:** 10c pkt. Extra good transplanted field-grown roots, 2 for 60c; 4 for \$1.00, prepaid.



New Double Gypsophila

F049. Great improvement over the single Gypsophila or Baby's Breath. **Perennial**, blooming second year from seed sown outdoors from April to June. Roots last for years, increasing in size. **Color, white.** About ¼th the plants will produce double flowers. Balance single or semi-double, and may be pulled out if not desired. The double is best for drying for winter; fine to use fresh also, to combine with sweet peas and other flowers. Florists use lots of it, summer and winter. **Seed:** Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00. **Roots:** Mixed sizes. All should bloom. 7 for \$1.00, prepaid.

LONG'S Tried and True Flower Seeds**LONG'S Everlasting Flower**

Very ornamental in garden, easily grown from seed sown outdoors. Particularly valuable for winter decoration of vases and everlasting bouquets. Will really keep for years. May be washed with soap and water to brighten up. An old-fashioned flower that is "coming back" strong now.

Important. Cut the flowers when partly open just as shown in this picture. Don't put them in water but hang them up dry in dark. Place also some on shelf in dark closet, so blossoms and part of stem hang over edge of shelf. This gives curve and charm to the stems when placed in vase.

Golden Globe. Large, golden yellow.

Silver Globe. Chaste silvery-white.

Rose-Carmine. Shades of rose.

"Christmas Red." Very popular for Christmas decorations. Some florists and gardeners make a bunch of money selling this at Christmas time.

All Kinds Mixed. These and other colors all in one mixture.

Prices: Any color, or all mixed: Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

LONG'S Scotch Marigolds

(Calendula.) Also called Pot Marigold. Grows readily from seed planted outdoors. May also be grown in pots indoors. It blooms continuously if kept picked.

Orange King. Florists' strain. Enormous orange flowers, perfectly double.

Lemon Queen. Like Orange King but clear lemon-yellow. Double.

Wankeen. Large double cream flowers slightly flushed apricot. Unique.

Prices: Any these three fine kinds: Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

F13. MIXED CALENDULA. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Annual Mallow (Lavatera)

F015. A showy annual, about 2 feet high, producing large cup shaped shrimp-pink flowers. Sow in May and thin to 10 inches. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids

F013. A perennial, blooming second year from seed, known also as the Hardy Larkspur. The plants are of vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes two feet long, when well grown. Colors run from pale lavender to deep blue. This stock improved for 1928. Pkt., 25c.

LONG'S Still Better Delphiniums

Marvelous improvements have been made with this popular flower in the past few years. Turn to page 23.

New California Poppies**"Persian Rug" Mixture**

Mr. Waller, the originator, says: "When all these colors are in bloom—red, chrome, pink, copper-red, claret, purple,—it makes you think of a beautiful Persian rug."

F09. "Persian Rug" Mixture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Double Annual Chrysanthemum

F011. Not the large kind grown in green-houses and so much in evidence at football games, but a smaller flowered variety that blooms in the open garden from seed sown in spring. Nice for garden display and good for cutting. Most of the flowers come double. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Japanese Morning Glory

F72. Colors run from white through all shades of blue and red; from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. Many flowers streaked, mottled and bordered. The leaves are also very ornamental, ivy-like and heart-shaped, green and marbled. Climbers. Plant in warm location. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LONG'S Ageratum (Floss Flower)

Dwarf, compact plants, fine for borders, edgings or pots.

F1. Blue; **F2.** White; **F3.** Choice Mixed. Price for any kind: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Sweet Alyssum

Exceedingly popular border plant, useful in many ways in any garden. Puts the "finishing touch" to beds, walks, etc. Snow white; comes quickly from seed, and blooms continuously.

F4. Little Dorrit. Similar to Little Gem but still more compact and a finer variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

F4½. LILAC ALYSSUM. Same as white, but lilac color. Pkt., 10c

LONG'S Amaranthus

Graceful plants with ornamental foliage producing a striking effect as a background or centerpiece

F5. All Kinds, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

F7. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Largest and finest kinds in rare variety of colors, for cut flowers or garden display. Pkt., 10c.

Separate Colors Snapdragon. White, Pink, Yellow, Red. Any color, Pkt., 10c.



Alyssum



Snap Dragon



Canterbury Bell



Four o'Clock

LONG'S Bachelor's Button

DOUBLE BACHELOR BUTTON. Superior to the old single type. FO½ White.

F01 Blue, F02 Rose, F03 Mixed—all at 10c pkt.

F8. **SINGLE MIXED.** Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c;

LONG'S Balloon Vine

F9. Hardy annual climber, producing white flowers and seed vessels that look like small balloons. Good for screens. Seeds hard and should be soaked 24 hours. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Balsam (Lady Slipper)

Grows quickly from seed, producing large brilliant flowers. Also called "Touch-Me-Not." Great favorite with children.

F11. **DOUBLE MIXED.** Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Calliopsis

F14. Bush plants 2 feet high covered with showy flowers. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia)

LONG'S Canary Bird Flower

F15. Rapid growing climber, 10 feet. Flowers canary yellow, and resembling a canary bird. Fine for porches, etc. Soak 24 hours. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

LONG'S Candytuft

F17. **PURE WHITE;** F18 **FINE MIXED.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED. New. Extra large and fine. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Canterbury Bells

Hardy biennials, blooming second year from seed. Plants 3 feet high. Flowers bell shaped, and many colors. Very showy. Sow from May to August.

F19. **LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE.** Single, double, and "cup and saucer" varieties; all mixed; very fine. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Hardy Carnations

Biennials. These lovely fragrant carnations are the most profuse bloomers of all the so-called pinks.

F20. **MARGARET.** Double flowers with lovely fringed petals; delightfully fragrant; wide range of charming colors. Extra fine. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

LONG'S Celosia or Coxcomb

F22. **OSTRICH PLUME.** Feathered varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

F23. **CRESTED COXCOMB.** Dwarf plants with bright red combs. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Cobaea Scandens

(Cathedral Bells)

F24. Rapid growing climber 15 to 20 feet in a few months. Has lovely lilac bell shaped flowers. Plant seeds on edge. Pinching few inches off top of plant when 6 inches high or so will make it branch out and produce denser covering. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Columbines (Aquilegia)

Early blooming hardy perennial with graceful long spurred flowers. Very showy.

F25. **TRUE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.** The Colorado State flower, and most popular of all columbines. White center with blue petals. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.10.

F26. **MIXED COLUMBINES.** Good variety of colors. Single and double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

LONG'S Early Giant Cosmos

Heretofore it has been necessary to list two strains of cosmos, the early with small flowers, and the late or giant flowering. This early strain is also large flowering.

F27. **WHITE;** F28 **PINK;** F29 **CRIMSON;**

F30 **FINE MIXED.** Your choice of any of these colors, or mixed: Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Cypress Vine

F31. Beautiful rapid growing climber with feathery foliage and star-shaped blossoms. Soak seed 24 hours in warm water. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Double Daisy

The poet's favorite flower, perennial, blooming first year from seed. Very neat for borders.

F32 **PINK;** F33 **WHITE;** F34 **MIXED.** Price for either color or mixed: Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Shasta Daisy

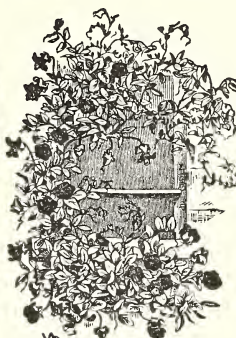
F35. **CHASTA DAISY.** Originated by Burbank. Large white flowers on long stiff stems, great bloomer, fine for cutting, perennial; roots may be divided after a few years and reset. Pkt., 10c.



California Poppy



Carnation



Cobaea Scandens



Celosia

LONG'S California Poppies

Blooms early and continuously from spring sown seed. Seeds itself after first year. Fine for beds or borders.

F36. GOLDEN WEST. Large golden yellow; the California State flower. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

F38. LONG'S BRILLIANT MIXTURE, of best kinds and colors. An unusually bright and pleasing mixture. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S "Forget-Me-Not"

F32. Hardy perennial and one of the daintiest of garden favorites. Blooms first year and better next. Color blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Four o'Clock

F39. Good old-fashioned easy-to-raise flower, splendid for hedge center or background. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

LONG'S Fox Glove

F40. Tall perennial with spikes of vari-colored and spotted tube-like flowers, blooming second-year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Gaillardia

F41. Compact bushy plant bearing large brilliant flowers. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Geranium

F42. Perennial, blooming first year from seed if started early. Fine mixed. Pkt., 15c.

F033. GRAND ZONALE. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

LONG'S "Satin Flower" (Godetia)

F43. Hardy annual about 18 inches tall, bearing many showy flowers of satiny texture in rich and varied colors. Does well in poor soil and somewhat shady places. Fine mixed, Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Curious Gourds

Don't overlook these for the children. Easily grown, rapid climbers, tender, sow after danger from frosts.

F44. NEST EGG. Grow your own nest eggs. Give the hen an inspiration. Plant this seed in poor soil lest you raise an ostrich egg. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

F45. DIPPER. Dippers are now so high that it might pay to grow your own dippers and be independent of the dipper trust. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

F46. MIXED GOURDS. Ornamental gourds, large and small, all shapes and colors. Many odd, fantastic varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Gypsophila

Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth, covered with tiny white flowers. In great demand for combining with sweet peas and other cut flowers. Note that there are two kinds, the annual and perennial.

F47. ELEGANS (ANGEL'S BREATH) ANNUAL. Blooms first year from seed. Not so dainty as the perennial. Good plan to sow both kinds this spring, so as to have a supply this year and next. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c. **F47½.** Same as F47 above, but dainty pink. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

F48. PANICULATA (BABY'S BREATH) PERENNIAL. Blooms second year from seed and increases in size of plants each year. The tiny white flowers on branched stems are so thick as to give the plant a white lacelike effect. A "perfect dream." Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

F049. DOUBLE GYPSOPHILA. New. This comes part semi-double and single. About one-fourth comes double. Perennial. Color white. Pkt., 25c.

LONG'S Heliotrope

F50. Perennial, blooming first year from seed. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Double Hollyhocks

The modern double hollyhocks bear flowers as double and beautiful as the most charming rose. My double varieties in seed and plants are of the finest. Biennial.

F51. Extra fine mixture of double flowering kinds. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

SEPARATE COLORS DOUBLE HOLLY-HOCKS: **F51** Sunset. **F52** White. **F53** Yellow. **F54** Red. **F55** Pink. **F57** Maroon. **F58** Black. Choice of colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

F56. NEW LILAC DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK. Something different, and pleasing, for your garden. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

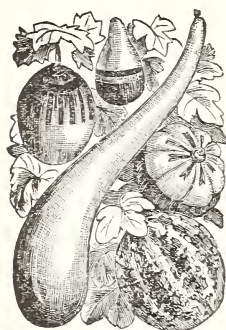
F59. SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS. Mixed. Pkt., 5c. See Plant Pages for Hollyhock Roots.

LONG'S "Job's Tears"

F61. Curious ornamental grass with hard seeds used for beads. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

LONG'S Japanese Hop

F62. A rapid growing climbing vine much used for covering unsightly objects and for shading windows and porches. Soak seed 24 hours. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.



Mixed Gourds



Gypsophila



Japanese Hop



Marigold

Long's Annual Larkspur

F63. Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

F64. Tall Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Long's Scarlet Flax

F65. Slender plant with bright red saucer-shaped flowers. Very showy and easy to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Long's Marigolds

F67. FRENCH DWARF. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

F67½. "LEGION OF HONOR." Rich golden yellow flowers, marked velvety brown. Fine for borders and edging. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

F68. AFRICAN TALL. Long's Special Mixture of large beauties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

Long's Mignonette

No garden is complete without this old-fashioned fragrant flower. Comes into bloom soon.

F69. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Extra fine varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Long's Morning Glories

F70. TALL. Always popular for fences and screens, etc. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

F71. DWARF. Good for beds or borders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Long's Mexican Fire Bush

F73. Also called Summer Cypress. The moss-like green foliage turns to deep carmine in fall. Makes inexpensive showy edge. Improved giant strain. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Long's Scabosia

F74. Also known as Pincushion Plant. Flower stems are long and keep well in water. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Long's Nicotiana

(Flowering Tobacco Plant)

F75. Blossoms something like petunia but with longer tubes. Flowers very fragrant and showy. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Long's Delightful Petunias

Great bloomer. Very showy and fragrant. My Giants of California are simply marvelous in size, forms and colors.

F88. CHOICE MIXED. Splendid mixture of single varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

F89. GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Extra large flowers of every conceivable shade. Many blossoms ruffled. Truly wonderful. Pkt., 25c.

Long's Nasturtiums (Dwarf)

About one foot high and very effective. They bloom and bloom and bloom. The more you pick them the more they bloom. Fine for beds and borders, also for planting in rings around trees. Stand hot locations better than many other flowers. Easy to raise. Tramp soil after planting so it will come in contact with all portions of the ribbed seed. Soaking seed 24 hours will also hasten germination. Sow any time from first of April to July.

F76. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Extra fine mixture of Dwarf sorts, always giving pleasing results. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Separate Colors Dwarf Nasturtiums

F77. EMPRESS OF INDIA. Crimson. Foliage dark.

F78. GOLDEN KING. Rich orange-yellow.

F79. KING THEODORE. Velvety crimson.

F80. PEARL. Light lemon-yellow or primrose.

F81. VESUVIUS. Rich deep apricot.

Any separate color: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Long's Nasturtiums (Tall)

Fine for covering trellises, stumps, fences, etc. Very showy when planted at top of steep bank and allowed to run down the bank. Or may be allowed to ramble in any location. Flowers larger and stems longer than the dwarf kinds.

F82. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Fine assortment of large flowering tall or climbing nasturtiums. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Separate Colors Tall Nasturtiums

F83. KING THEODORE. Crimson-maroon.

F84. ROSE. Bright soft rose.

F85. SCARLET. Bright scarlet.

F86. SUNLIGHT. Clear rich yellow.

F87. VESUVIUS. Salmon-rose.

Any separate color: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Long's Phlox Drummondii

For beds and massing nothing surpasses these beautiful annuals.

F91. GRANDIFLORA MIXED. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Long's Pinks (Dianthus)

Hardy sweet scented annuals blooming all summer in variety of brilliant colors.

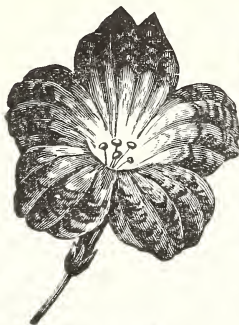
F94. HEDDEWIGGII. Finest of all pinks. Great variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.



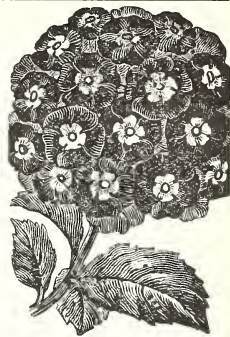
Morning Glory



Pink



Salpiglossis



Verbena

Long's Gorgeous Poppies

Wonderfully brilliant and always popular flowers. Sow where wanted, as difficult to transplant.

F94½. BRILLIANT BEAUTIES. My special mixture of finest double and other charming sorts in wide range of colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

F95. TULIP POPPY. Vivid scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

F96. SHIRLEY. A beautiful single poppy, white, pink, lavender, purple, crimson, all mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

F96½. ICELAND. (Perennial.) Very hardy, fragrant, blooms first year from seed, good for cutting. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

F97. ORIENTAL. (Perennial.) Tall and showy. Scarlet flowers. Looks well among shrubs. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Long's Castor Beans

F98. Tropical looking plants growing to immense size from seed sown after danger from frost. Richer the ground the bigger they grow. Good for backgrounds and centerpiece. Children enjoy seeing them grow so quickly to size of trees 6, 8, or 10 feet tall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Long's Portulaca

(Moss Rose)

F99. SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

F100. FINE DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

Long's Velvet Trumpet

Salpiglossis

F101. Very showy plant with trumpet-shaped blossoms in rare combinations of color, beautifully marbled and penciled. Pkt., 10c.

Long's Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

F102. Standard bedding plant where brightness of color is wanted. Flowers borne in spikes of fiery red lasting long time. Pkt., 10c.

Long's "Hit or Miss"

F125. Great mixture of many kinds flower seeds—as one customer said, "It's all hit and no miss." Something new nearly every day after begins to bloom. Makes a good hit with all who try it. Pkt., 5c.

Long's Double Sunflower

F105. The grandest of all sunflowers, 7 feet high, with a dozen or more blossoms on each stalk. Flowers perfectly double, resembling chrysanthemums, and of a rich golden yellow color. Perfectly gorgeous for centerpiece or background, very hardy, easily grown from seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Long's New Red Sunflower

F106. Originated here in Boulder. Valuable as a novelty only. Does not come all red. More brown than red, some flowers other colors, as color not yet fixed. Many of the combinations of colors are as interesting as the real red. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

Long's Stocks—Ten Weeks

103½. "Cut and come again" fragrant annual. Profuse bloomer. Colors range through all the soft and distinct shades. Pkt., 10c.

Long's Sweet Sultan

F107. Delightfully fragrant flowers with small fringed petals. Easily grown. Something like Bachelor's Button. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c! ¼ oz., 15c.

Long's Sweet William

Well-known hardy perennial producing gorgeously colored fragrant flowers.

F108. SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

F109. DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

Long's Verbenas

F110. MAMMOTH MIXED. Also, Red, White, Purple, or Pink. Your choice, Pkt., 10c.

Long's Wild Cucumber

F115. One of the quickest growing annuals, 30 feet in a season sometimes. Foliage dense, great for shade. Produces many white blossoms, followed by ornamental prickly seed pods. Will self row after first season. Soak seed in warm water 24 hours, or cut small portion of shell away from germ end (the pointed end). Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Superb Giant Asters



Aster, showing shaggy, ragged, type of both the Giant Crego and Astermum, much admired by many, because they resemble the choice Japanese Chrysanthemums.

LONG'S Giant Crego and Astermum

These two varieties are somewhat different, yet so much alike that I am going to mix the two, giving you both in one packet of white, rose-pink, and lavender. Have never been able to get Astermum in shell-pink, so give you straight Crego in that color of the shaggy type aster.

Crego branches more than the Astermum, and stems are more slender, though hold the flowers well. Both, when well-grown, have immense blossoms and both keep well as cut flowers. The two, Crego and Astermum, mixed in separate colors, as follows: **A8** Pure White; **A9** Rose Pink; **A10** Lavender; **A11** the three colors mixed. All at 10c pkt.; 3 pkts., 25c.

Crego, **A11½**, Shell-Pink, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

LONG'S Special Mixture

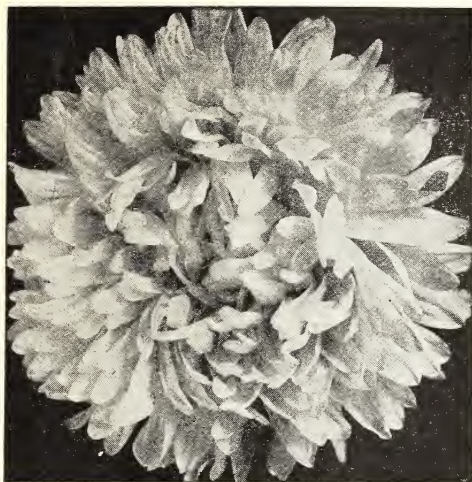
To make this superb mixture I've used the kinds best for cutting—plenty of best white and pinks, including Betty Jung, Peach Blossom, etc. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Asters (In Separate Colors)

My best Giant Asters, selected from the different types, Semples, Crego, Royal, Astermum, etc. Several types in each color. **A2** Snow White; **A3** Crimson; **A4** Shell Pink; **A5** Rose Pink; **A6** Purple; **A7** Lavender. Pkt., 10c. Any 3 pkts., 25c.

Prices for 3 Pkts. or More

All asters on both pages: Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c; 5 to 10 pkts. at 8c a pkt.; 10 pkts. or more at 7c a pkt.



(Boulderado Beauty. Size Reduced.)

LONG'S

Boulderado Beauty Giant Asters

Similar in type of flower (see illustration above), and growth, to the Late Branching Asters, but the large blossoms are produced on much larger and heavier stems, with few side shoots.

Plants very vigorous, 30 to 36 inches tall; flowers, immense and fully double, are borne on long, strong stems, and last two to three weeks after cutting.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A20. Shell Pink | A21. Rose Pink |
| A22. Lavender | A23. Purple |
| A24. White | A25. Mixed |

Any color or mixed: Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Royal Asters

A strain of early Giant Asters, especially valuable for cut flowers on account of their long, strong stems that are almost free from side branches. Same type or form as illustrated above.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A12. White | A13. Purple |
| A14. Shell Pink | A15. Rose Pink |
| A16. Lavender | A17. Mixed |

Any color or mixed: Pkt., 10c.

New "Betty Jung" Aster

Here is Mr. Jung's own description: "This new aster outrivals anything we have yet seen in asters, and we have been growing and improving them for 17 years. This is by far the longest stemmed aster to be had.

"The flowers are giant in size, very full and double, and of lasting quality. Yet this aster comes into flower early, for one so large; before the late branching type.

"Its color is a live bright rose-pink. It does not have that bluish or faded-out appearance of so many rose-colored asters. It shows up unusually fine in artificial light." Pkt., 10c.

Giant "Peach Blossom" Aster

Similar in type to Boulderado Beauty. Stems very stout and of good length. Flowers large. Color suggests its name, "Peach Blossom." Pkt., 10c.

Fancy Yellow Aster

There is no deep yellow in aster. But here's a light yellow, that will help some. Pkt., 10c.

Everlasting Aster

Color flesh-pink. It resembles a large Straw Flower. When cut and dried it retains its color and shape. Pkt., 10c.

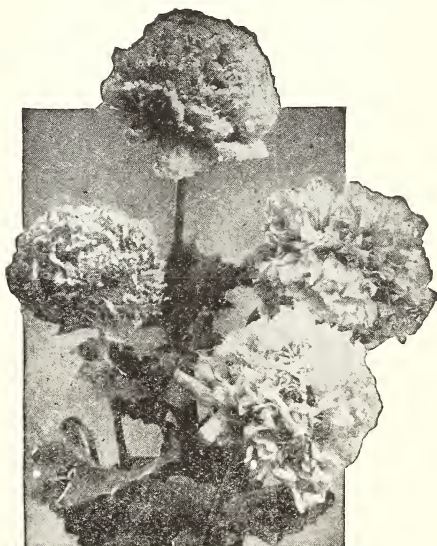
LONG'S Aster Plants

(Not Mailed Beyond 5th Zone)

Orders for plants are taken with the understanding that the plants will be sent when ready for setting out, the time depending on the season. Ready about June 1st. Now when I say "about June 1st," I'm something like the old maid who told the census taker she was "about 30 years old." Some seasons the plants are not ready until the 10th to 15th of June. If you wish them earlier you can buy the seed and start them indoors. Bear in mind asters do well sown right outdoors any time from middle of April to last of May.

MIXED ASTER PLANTS. Popular cut flower mixture, 16 plants (smallest quantity sold), 50c; 45 for \$1.00; 110 for \$2.00; prepaid.

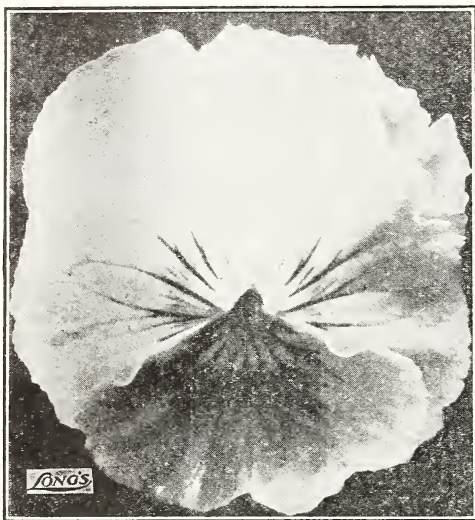
PLANTS IN SEPARATE COLORS. White, Pink, Lavender, Purple and Betty Jung. Your choice, 12 (smallest quantity sold), for 50c; 33 for \$1.00; 80 for \$2.00; prepaid.



Peony-Flowered Poppies

Gigantic blossoms like fine double peonies. Rich colors. Easy to grow. Sow outdoors. Thin to 6 inches. Shrimp Pink, Red or Mixed colors. Choice. 10c Pkt.

LONG'S Super-Giant Pansies



LONG'S Super-Giants, Mixed Colors

P1. Flowers of gigantic size, some light, some medium in color, and some deep velvety colors that you may never have believed could be had in pansies. Many blossoms are frilled and ruffled like a Spencer sweet pea.

100 *LONG'S* Outdoor Pansy Plants for \$2.00

Hardened outdoor plants from Super-Giant seed, sown last fall. The plants are wintered right out in the open, some slightly covered, some not covered at all.

Unlike most florists, I aim to hold the tops back and develop a lot of strong fibrous roots for each plant. This is just the reverse from usual practice of forcing the tops by growing the plants in heavily manured ground and forcing them into bloom under glass.

My ideal plant for setting out is one with strong roots and small tops. If tops are too large I may prune them back. This kind of plant stands shipping fine, and will make good in your garden. I seldom transplant the large plants, but use the smaller ones described above.

I can ship these pansy plants almost any time after ground is thawed out in March. Early in April is a good time. Have made several sowings so as to have them coming on all spring until June. The latest plants went into winter quarters with only several tiny leaves, while the earlier ones were good husky plants, some in bud, others in bloom. Please understand that I do not promise any of these to be in bud or in bloom, though some in each order often are. It just depends on the season and how fast the orders come in. It's better to set out a small plant early than a large one late. The small early set plants bloom very soon.

In *LONG'S* Super-Giants are found the solid colors; others veined, margined, blotched, shaded, blended. Havana brown, mahogany, bronze and copper shades of the Masterpiece and Bugnot; the Giant Carnot and Giant McKinley—these favorites and many others are included in this, my finest mixture. Packet (200 seeds), 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00. Wholesale prices: ¼ oz., \$2.50; ½ oz., \$4.50; oz., \$8.00.

Some Other Fine Pansies

(Seeds only. No plants.)

- P2. **LARGE FLOWERING.** Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., \$1.00.
- P3. **DARK NAVY BLUE.** Pkt., 10c.
- P4. **JET BLACK.** Of large size. Pkt., 10c.
- P5. **WHITE.** Large. Pkt., 10c.
- P6. **GOLDEN YELLOW.** Large. Pkt., 10c.
- P7. **MAD. PERRET.** Lovely shades of pink and rose. Pkt., 15c.
- P8. **GIANT MASTERPIECE.** (Spencer Pansies.) Many petals curled; flowers appear double; mostly dark, velvety shades. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.
- P9. **GIANT BUGNOT.** Shades of red, bronze, and reddish cardinal. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.
- P10. **GIANT PRESIDENT CARNOT.** White ground with five rich violet blotches. Pkt., 15c.
- P11. **GIANT PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.** Rich glowing yellow, each petal blotched with deep reddish brown. Pkt., 15c.
- P12. **GIANT BRONZE.** Bronze and brown shades predominate, but many do not come bronze. Pkt., 15c.

Don't be afraid to set these plants out early. They are used to snow and ice. Get the full season's joy from your pansy bed. Sold in mixed colors only. 14 (smallest order packed), 50c; 40 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 200 for \$3.90; 300 for \$5.70; 400 for \$7.40; 500 for \$9.00, prepaid.

Pansy Plants in Bloom

14 for \$1.00; 40 for \$2.00.

It's far better to buy the transplanting size a little earlier. You'll have blooming plants in a short time. Can be set out again, after bloom, if you wish. If wanted in bloom for Decoration Day, set the transplanting size out in April or early May. Then transplant last of May.

Price for pansy plants in bloom, mixed colors only: 14 for \$1.00; 40 for \$2.00; 100 for \$4.00.

Notice: All pansy plants shipped prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed as far east as Chicago or near there, and south to St. Louis (anywhere within 5th zone). Prefer not to ship farther, but if do it will be at your risk.

Gladiolus—The King of Flowers

Maybe you'll say it's the Dahlia, or some other flower that's King. All right, I'll not quarrel with you. But if the Gladiolus is not King, then it sure must be President, Prime Minister, Secretary of State, or some other notable.

Let's consider the Gladiolus. You who have grown it and become "Glad Fans" may run along and inspect the many fine varieties I'm displaying on the following pages. But if you've not already grown and fallen in love with "Glads" (that's what we call 'em for short—Glads), then please tarry a few moments while I tell some things that make this flower so popular and intensely interesting to grow.

Glads are so easy to grow that even if you don't have good "luck" with flowers, as a rule, you can hardly fail with Glads. It's worth quite a bit to start out with this feeling of success practically assured.

We grow these lovely flowers by planting bulbs, just about the same as we would plant onion sets—no more trouble to plant them than to plant the sets. The bulbs vary much in size, from as small as a large garden pea up to several inches in diameter.

The smallest bulbs are not supposed to bloom the first year, though some of them do. They are planted to grow nice large blooming size bulbs for next year. Growing and increasing Glad stocks from these small bulbs and still smaller bulblets, is another story and an interesting and profitable one. Just now we will talk about growing Glads from the blooming size bulbs—those that give us quick returns in flowers.

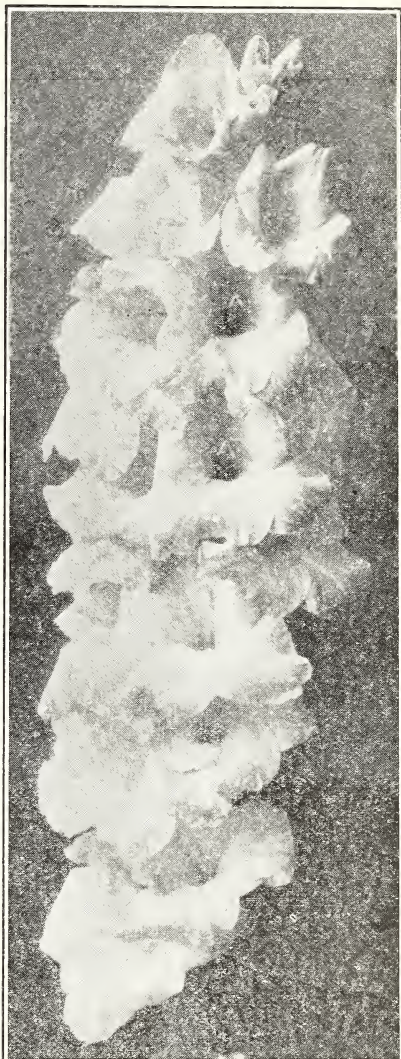
On another page (or, if crowded out, in a special folder I'll send when filling each Glad order) will be given detailed, helpful suggestions for planting the bulbs and caring for the growing crop, as well as taking care of the new crop of bulbs that you will harvest next fall.

And that's just one of the many remarkable and delightful points about Glads. You not only get your money's worth, and then some, the first year from the flowers, but when fall comes you are handed back not just as many bulbs as you planted, but **still more**, as a rule, with a lot of tiny bulblets hanging to the apron strings of the mother bulbs, for good measure.

Show me the fella who started that saying, "You can't eat your cake and keep it too"! I'll bet he never grew Glads. Just think of it! **From the one investment** you can grow and enjoy Glads for years. With care, you can increase the supply from year to year. Seems too good to be true, doesn't it? That's why buying Glad bulbs should not be considered an expense, but an investment. This idea could be carried further, of course, to prove that buying any sort of flower bulbs, plants and seeds, should not be considered an expense, for if growing flowers adds to your happiness and health, it isn't altogether an expense, to say the least.

Just what is there about Glads that make them so interesting and fascinating to grow? Sure, they're easy to grow, as I've said. That helps a lot. But that alone would not mean so much. Weeds are easy to grow. What counts is what you've got after you've grown 'em. That's where Glads shine.

Along in July you begin to get your first blooms. A medium size bulb will send up one spike, maybe two. A large bulb usually produces two or three, sometimes four spikes. A spike is the tall shoot that comes out of the leaves and unfurls a flag, so to speak, of blossoms.



—Photo by Hal Coulson.

Gladiolus, W. H. Phipps

The famous iridescent pink glad. This specimen was grown in my garden last summer from a medium-size bulb. After the picture was taken the rest of the buds opened up perfectly. Not all spikes will be so large and fine, but many have been grown with longer spikes and more blossoms open at a time than shown here. Phipps has been well called "The Wonder Glad".

**LONG'S Grand and Glorious
Delphiniums—See Page 23**

Not all the blossoms open at once. A few varieties, like Phipps and some others, will sometimes display all or nearly all the blossoms of a spike at one time. Usually the lower buds unfold, one after another, several a day, this going on up the spike until the topmost buds open. The whole performance lasts a week or ten days. With some varieties, as long as 18 or 20 days. Lower blossoms fade after a few days, as newer ones come out.

It is this gradual unfolding habit that makes the Glad such a satisfactory and profitable flower for florists. They use them by the millions annually. Literally millions of Glad bulbs are planted in greenhouses and forced to bloom during the winter, while millions more are grown by florists, as well as others who sell to florists, during the summer and fall.

The amazing thing about Glads as cut flowers is the fact that the spikes may be cut when the very first bud is partly open, or even before it unfolds at all. After that the spikes may be taken into the house where they will go right on with their schedule of blooming, as though left on the plant in the garden. Thus the garden—the cream of the garden, so to speak, can be transferred into the house, on the dining-table, in the sick-room, or to decorate a room or entire house. It is not unusual to have these cut spikes in bloom ten days or so indoors. All they ask is water, light and air.

But that's not all. Seems like the Glad has more good points than any other flower. When cut with first buds about to open, the spikes may be shipped hundreds, even thousands of miles, after which they will come forth smiling, and bloom splendidly. I'd like to tell of many long distance shipments I've made, but will yield the floor to one of my customers, Mr. G. W. Dickey, an enthusiastic Glad fan in National City, California, who has a bigger Glad story. Last summer Mr. Dickey mailed a bunch of Glads in bud to President and Mrs. Coolidge for "Lindbergh Day" in Washington, receiving a note of thanks from the White House, saying the Glads came through O. K., and were much appreciated. Now you tell one!

Although popular for years, the Glad is coming into favor more and more as people discover new ways of using it for garden display and as a cut flower. As I've mentioned, few flowers are so welcome in the sick-room, for it is a never-ending joy for the sick or convalescent to watch the buds unfold from day to day—to figure out just how long before the next flower will be full open, and to enjoy the beauty of the flowers individually and collectively. Having no odor or fragrance, the Glad can be enjoyed by many who could not endure some other flowers in a room.

Much could be said also about using more Glads for garden display. A long period of blooming can be had by planting different varieties, some blooming earlier than others. Also, by planting different size bulbs of same or different varieties. The larger bulbs bloom first, followed by blooms from the smaller bulbs. Then, too, many kinds send out additional spikes as side shoots. A few even produce good size spikes from the stump after the main spike has been cut. The Los Angeles is especially noted for this, having won the name, "The Cut-And-Come-Again Glad". Plant them in rows, colonies, clumps or masses. A nice way to use them around the house and lawn is to plant each color or kind separately in small groups. Often a bit of space around edges of shrubbery that can be utilized this way.

While Glads grown in mixtures are pleasing, yet your Glad joy motor will never hit on all six until you begin to plant **named**

varieties and learn to know each Glad by its own name, same as you know your best and closest friends.

There are today thousands of named Glads, no two just alike. And more being originated and introduced each year. Naturally, one inquires, "Just how long can this continue? Will not every conceivable color, combination of colors, type and form be brought forth ere long?" The answer is, "When there are so many people on earth that no further variation in appearance, habit, etc., is possible, then the limit shall have been reached in Glad origination."

However, out of these thousands, only a few hundred are of outstanding merit. Others will come and go. A few topnotchers are introduced each year, along with many kinds that are no better than the old favorites. Some not so good. It's my job, and the job of anyone who specializes in growing and selling fine Glads, to sort out the better kinds and discard the less desirable. In the following list you will find a number of the newer and better kinds that will be grown and highly prized long after many others are forgotten. All are good, but some are exceptionally good. If a few are rather too high in price this season for your Glad budget, just pass them up now but look forward to possessing them in another year or two when stocks become more plentiful and prices can then be reduced.

Now I could talk for hours—or pages—to you who have not yet grown Glads, and to others who have not experienced the joy of growing and knowing Glads by name, to enthrall you in this fascinating avocation. But I'm going to take a "short cut", in this way:

I'm going to offer you a very special COLLECTION of named varieties, each labeled, and price it so reasonably that you can begin this very year to grow and know named varieties. I can give you biggest value by making these Collections sorta elastic-like, both as to sizes of bulbs and the varieties I'll use in this Collection.

You see it's this way: I have plenty of bulbs to make up hundreds of Collections. But don't always have certain varieties or certain sizes of a variety. If you give me some "leeway" as to kinds and sizes, I'll sure send you your money's worth, and then some.

It occurs to me that a fitting name for this special lot would be DEMONSTRATION COLLECTION, because it will come right into your own garden and demonstrate or explain more fully what I've been trying to tell you. I'm starting you out with the less expensive kinds. Leave it to me to pick the winners from some of the more plentiful varieties. Later on, when you get the "bug" you will doubtless want some of the newer creations also. Yet there will be some rather new varieties also in these Collections—some surprises!

The bulbs in these "Demonstration Collections" will run various sizes from $\frac{3}{4}$ ths inch up, depending on what sizes I have in stock. Every bulb will be good blooming size. Good value guaranteed.

Demonstration Collection

14 bulbs, all different varieties, my selection, each kind labeled. Price for the assortment or Collection, \$1.35, prepaid. Two of these Collections for \$2.50; three for \$3.50; five for \$5.00, prepaid.

"I received my glads in good shape. I find that your glad bulbs have more pep in them than any I have ever bought from any other grower."—A. L. Espich, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

LONG'S Gladiolus Bulbs—Splendid Named Varieties

Regarding size of bulbs. Please read carefully. Most of my Glad bulbs are grown from bulblets or very small bulbs planted the year before. This makes strong blooming bulbs, even if the bulbs are not so large as some others that may have been produced from old bulbs.

To avoid listing too many sizes, I offer **Large Bulbs** with the understanding that they will measure at least one inch in diameter. This size is designated by the letter "**L**". In some varieties, my "**L**" bulbs will run just about an inch. In others they will run a good bit larger.

The bulbs which I call **Medium Bulbs** measure about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter; some larger, a few a bit smaller in some instances. I find these **Medium Bulbs** bloom nicely, though the large bulbs often make still larger spikes or more of them. **Medium Bulbs** are designated by letter "**M**".

Small Bulbs are designated by the letter "**S**". They will run about half inch in diameter, some larger, some three-eighths inch. Not sold as blooming sizes, yet many may bloom. This size is planted mainly for growing good blooming size bulbs for next year. It's an economical way to get started for next year, with smaller investment. But if you want flowers this year, buy the **Large** and **Medium** sizes.

It will help us in filling your Glad bulb orders if you will mention the size each time: Large, Medium, Small, or, just use the letters, **L**, **M**, or **S**.

6 Bulbs at Dozen Rate. By taking 6 or more bulbs of a kind and size you may figure at dozen rate. Often quite a saving to you.

Meaning of letters in (). These letters indicate the names of originators of varieties. (**K.**) means A. E. Kunderd; (**D.**), Richard Diener; (**Bill**), "Gladiolus Bill", being short for William Purple!; (**J.C.**), Joe Coleman; (**Dec.**), Decorah Gladiolus Gardens.

BENNETT, DR. F. E. (D.) Startling "house afire" red. Large and magnificent. Fine spike. Even small bulbs usually bloom with good tall spikes. A winner. One of the real top notchers. (**L.** ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (**M.** 2 for 35c; doz., \$2.00.) (**S.** 3 for 30c; doz., \$1.00.)

BOBBY. (K.) An immense and beautifully deep rose with extra large and beautiful bluish-red throat blotches. (**L.** ea., 50c; doz., \$4.80.) (**M.** ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (**S.** 2 for 35c; doz., \$1.40.)

BREAK O' DAY. (Bill.) LaFrance pink, flushed over a cream ground, the pink deepening at edges. Zone of yellow on lower petals. Very early, of good size, and a fast propagator. Small bulbs and even bulblets usually bloom. (**L.** ea., 60c; doz., \$6.00.) (**M.** ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (**S.** 2 for 35c; doz., \$1.80.)

BUNCE, ALLEN V. (Bill.) Livid orange-yellow with bright central line of claret. Early. (**L.** ea., 75c; doz., \$7.50.) (**M.** ea., 50c; doz., \$5.00.) (**S.** ea., 25c; doz., \$2.50.)

CARBONE, J. A. (D.) Iridescent orange-salmon. (**L.** 3 for 30c; doz., \$1.00.) (**M.** doz., 60c.) (**S.** doz., 30c.)

CARDINAL PRINCE. (K.) Magnificent self-colored red with good spike. (**L.** ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.) (**M.** ea., 50c; doz., \$5.00.) (**S.** ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.)

CARTER, PATRICIA. (K.) Softest light shrimp-pink. No markings. The most beautiful Primulinus ever offered by the originator, Mr. Kunderd. (**L.** ea., \$4.00.) (**M.** ea., \$2.00.) (**S.** ea., \$1.50.)

CHRIST, FREDERICK. (D.) Combination of LaFrance pink and yellow, said by the originator to be the most wonderful color combination ever produced in gladiolus. Straight, tall spike with many blossoms open. (Sold out until next fall.)

CRIMSON GLOW. Velvety glowing red. (**L.** 3 for 30c; doz., 90c.)

COMPSON, BETTY. (D.) Phlox pink overlaid with phlox purple. Lower petals Baryta yellow, sprinkled with purple. A beauty. (**L.** ea., \$1.80; doz., \$18.00.) (**M.** ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.) (**S.** ea., 60c; doz., \$6.00.)

COPPER BRONZE. (D.) As named. Strikingly unusual. (**L.** ea., 75c; doz., \$7.50.) (**M.** ea., 40c; doz., \$4.00.) (**S.** ea., 30c; doz., \$2.40.)

CORONADO. (Briggs.) Immense heavy ruffled white, with royal purple lace-like throat. Won first prize for best single spike in the California Glad show. (Sold out until next fall.)

DES MOINES, MISS. (Dec.) Pale lilac shading to light Liseran purple towards edges. Throat light Marguerite yellow. The champion seedling at the Midwest Glad show in Des Moines in 1926. (Sold out until next fall.)

DICKENS, CHAS. (Holland.) Bright radiant purple. Fine form. Tall, straight, strong spike. (**L.** ea., \$1.20; doz., \$12.00.) (**M.** ea., 75c; doz., \$7.20.) (**S.** ea., 50c; doz., \$4.80.)

DIENER, RICHARD. (D.) Geranium pink with yellow center, sprinkled ruby. (**L.** 2 for 35c; doz., \$1.50.)

DOHRMANN, MRS. A. B. C. (D.) Venetian pink overlaid with jasper red. Large and fine. Few glads its equal. (**L.** ea., \$3.00.) (**M.** ea., \$2.00.) (**S.** ea., \$1.25.)

DOUGLAS, MRS. LEON. (D.) Begonia rose, striped scarlet. Immense spike and gigantic flowers. (**L.** 3 for 35c; doz., \$1.20.)

FARRAR, GERALDINE. (D.) Pale lavender-violet with deep violet spot on lip. (**L.** ea., 90c; doz., \$9.00.) (**M.** ea., 60c; doz., \$6.00.) (**S.** ea., 40c; doz., \$4.00.)

FORD, HENRY. (D.) Dark velvety purple. Strong grower. (**L.** 3 for 35c; doz., \$1.20.) (**M.** doz., 80c.) (**S.** doz., 40c.)

FREY, MARY. (Gelser Bros.) Lavender-pink similar to Mrs. F. C. Peters, but deeper and richer color. Exceedingly early for so large and fine a glad. Much earlier than Mrs. Peters. (**L.** ea., \$15.00.) (**M.** ea., \$10.00.)

GIANT NYMPH. (J. C.) Extra large tall light pink with creamy throat. (**L.** 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.30.) (**M.** 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.) (**S.** doz., 35c.)

GLORIANA. (Betscher.) Fine large salmon. Some call it a glorified Prince of Wales. (**L.** ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.) (**M.** ea., 50c; doz., \$4.80.)

GOLD. (Dec.) Yellow. (**L.** 3 for 34c; doz., \$1.20.) (**M.** doz., 70c.)

GOLDEN FRILLS. (K.) Deep rich daffodil-yellow Prim with pink (nearly red) lines on lower petals. Intensely and beautifully ruffled. A Kunderd masterpiece. (**L.** ea., \$2.00; doz., \$20.00.) (**M.** ea., \$1.50; doz., \$15.00.) (**S.** ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.)

- G24. GOLDEN MEASURE.** Large, tall yellow. (L. 3 for 33c; doz., \$1.00.)
- GOLDEN SALMON.** Beautiful ruffled glad of golden yellow with salmon-red blending. (L. ea., 90c; doz., \$9.00.) (M. ea., 50c; doz., \$4.80.) (S. ea., 35c; doz., \$3.60.)
- HAMPTON, HOPE.** (D.) Strawberry-pink, spotted with peach-red. (L. ea., \$1.50; doz., \$15.00.)
- HANKS, NANCY.** (Salbach.) Peach-red to orange-pink. Very unusual and pleasing color. Won an Award of Merit at the big show over in Holland. (L. ea., 50c; doz., \$5.00.) (M. ea., 35c; doz., \$4.00.) (S. ea., 25c; doz., \$2.40.)
- HIGHLAND LADDIE.** (K.) Large pink of unusual shade. (L. ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.20.) (S. doz., 60c.)
- JEWEL.** (Zeestraten.) Tall pink, with yellow throat. Splendid. (L. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.) (M. doz., 50c.) (S. doz., 30c.)
- JOERG'S WHITE.** One of the largest whites to date. (Sold out until next fall.)
- JOY, BETTY.** (Bill.) Soft creamy white, flushed LaFrance pink. Strong grower. Long spike. Perfect flowers well placed. (L. ea., 75c; doz., \$7.50.) (M. ea., 50c; doz., \$5.00.)
- KIRTLAND, EVELYN.** (Austin.) Still one of the best pinks. (L. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.) (M. doz., 60c.) (S. doz., 30c.)
- KONYNENBURG, MRS. VAN.** (Holland.) Similar in color to Geraldine Farrar. Strong grower. (L. ea., \$5.00; doz., \$50.00.) (M. ea., \$3.00; doz., \$30.00.) (S. ea., \$1.80; doz., \$18.00.)
- KUNDERD, MARIE.** (K.) Early white, ruffled. (L. 3 for 35c; doz., \$1.20.) (M. doz., 70c.) (S. doz., 40c.)
- KUNDERD, ROBERT.** (K.) Rich deep red. (L. ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (S. 4 for 33c; doz., \$4c.)
- LILAC WONDER.** (Holland.) Lilac-lavender. (L. ea., 30c; doz., \$2.80.) (M. 2 for 30c; doz., \$1.40.) (S. 4 for 30c; doz., 84c.)
- LIND, JENNY.** (Dec.) Pink with yellow throat. Sold out. Plant Jewel.
- LONGFELLOW.** (Dec.) A remarkable pink. Spike tall, straight and steel-like, never crooking in hottest sun. Blossoms as near perfectly placed and spaced as can be found. Color most pleasing. Flowers stand up under severe tests of storm and sun. (L. ea., 50c; doz., \$5.00.) (M. ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (S. 2 for 35c; doz., \$2.00.)
- LOS ANGELES.** (Houdyshel.) The famous "Cut-and-Come-Again" glad. Not all, but many will make additional spikes after first one cut. Dainty shrimp-pink, tinted orange. (L. ea., 25c; doz., \$2.50.) (M. 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.40.) (S. 3 for 25c; doz., 80c.)
- MADISON, MISS.** Dainty pink overlaid on white, without markings. (L. ea., 30c; doz., \$3.00.) (M. 2 for 30c; doz., \$1.40.) (S. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.)
- MARY JANE.** (K.) Silvery pink with delicate clear throat. Many open at one time. (L. ea., \$4.00.) (M. ea., \$2.50.) (S. ea., \$1.50; doz., \$15.00.)
- MINUET.** (Coleman.) One of the real top-notchers. Fine, tall, well-built strong erect spike with large fine lavender blossoms well-placed and faced. (L. ea., \$3.00; doz., \$30.00.) (M. ea., \$2.00; doz., \$20.00.) (Small sold.)
- NIXIE.** (D.) One of Diener's latest and best. Jasper pink spotted with Spectrum red near base. Ruffled. Large. Fine spike. Strong healthy grower. (L. ea., \$1.50; doz., \$15.00.) (M. ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.) (S. ea., 60c; doz., \$6.00.)
- NORTON, MRS. DR.** Soft pink with yellow throat. (L. 3 for 30c; doz., 80c.)
- OPALESCENT.** (Bill.) Rose-lavender with lilac throat. Very vigorous grower. Tall straight spike. Large fine flowers. (L. ea., 25c; doz., \$2.40.) (M. 3 for 30c; doz., \$1.00.) (S. doz., 50c.)
- ORANGE QUEEN.** (Holland.) Beautiful copper-orange Prim of good size. (L. ea., 30c; doz., \$2.40.) (M. 3 for 35c; doz., \$1.00.) (S. doz., 60c.)
- ORCHID.** (Sprague.) A decided novelty or new departure in glads. Lavender-pink upon a pale flushed frosted surfaec. Edges beautifully lacinated and ruffled. Resembles a beautiful orchid, hence the name. (L. ea., \$2.)
- FEARL OF CALIFORNIA.** (Kingsley.) Soft LaFrance pink, blending to rosy white throat. Many immense flowers open at one time. (L. ea., \$5.00; doz., \$50.00.) (M. ea., \$3.50; doz., \$35.00.) (S. ea., \$2.50; doz., \$25.00.)
- PENDLETON, MRS. FRANK.** Light pink with dark red blotch in throat. (L. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.)
- PRINCE OF WALES.** Salmon-pink with primrose throat. Early. (L. doz., 70c.)
- PETERS, MRS. F. C.** (Fischer.) Lavender or Orchid-color with dark throat. Fine. (L. 3 for 35c; doz., \$1.20.)
- PIPPES, MR. W. H.** (D.) Often called "The Wonder Glad". Most marvelous. Frequently displaying 14, 16, 18 or 20 blossoms at one time. And the blossoms are large and beautiful of iridescent pink. Phipps stood highest of all glads in a recent symposium or voting contest. (L. ea., 35c; doz., \$3.60.) (M. 2 for 35c; doz., \$2.) (S. 4 for 35c; doz., \$1.)
- PINK WONDER.** (Kemp.) Large light pink. (L. 3 for 30c; doz., 90c.)
- PRESTGARD, MRS. K.** (Dec.) Pure snow white. (L. ea., 50c; doz., \$5.00.) (S. ea., 25c; doz., \$2.50.)
- PURPLE GLORY.** (K.) Deep purplish-red. Ruffled. (L. 3 for 33c; doz., \$1.20.)
- ROSE ASH.** Ashes of roses. (L. 3 for 25c; doz., 90c.)
- SCARLET WONDER.** (Cowee.) Also known as Groff's Majestic. Immense brilliant red. (L. 3 for 34c; doz., \$1.20.) (M. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.) (S. doz., 50c.)
- SCHWEPPE, MRS. LAURA.** (K.) Peach blossom pink with dark throat. (L. ea., 40c; doz., \$4.00.) (M. ea., 30c; doz., \$2.40.) (S. 2 for 30c; doz., \$1.00.)
- SERRATA.** (Bill.) Cream, suffused lilac-pink. Edges of petals serrated or lacinated. (L. ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.) (M. ea., 60c; doz., \$6.00.) (S. ea., 40c; doz., \$4.00.)
- SEAYLOR, E. J.** (K.) Ruffled rose-pink. (L. 3 for 25c; doz., 70c.)
- SISSON, MRS. P. W.** (Coleman.) This is the lovely pink Glad that won the American Gladiolus Society First-Class Certificate and the Sisson \$100.00 prize. (L. ea., \$2.50; doz., \$25.00.) (M. ea., \$1.50; doz., \$15.00.) (S. ea., 75c; doz., \$7.50.)
- SOUVENIR.** (Holland.) Fine early Prim of daffodil yellow color. (L. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.) (S. doz., 50c.)
- SOVEREIGN.** (Vaughan.) Do not confuse with Souvenir. Entirely different. Violet-purple. Might be called a larger, improved Baron Hulot. Better grower and propagator than Hulot. Larger also. (L. ea., 40c; doz., \$4.00.) (M. ea., 25c; doz., \$2.40.) (S. 3 for 33c; doz., \$1.20.)
- SYLVA, CARMEN.** (Dec.) That splendid pure white with perfect spike. Plenty of open blooms. (L. 4 for 30c; doz., 80c.) (M. doz., 60c.) (S. doz., 40c.)

TABOR, ELIZABETH. (Hinkle.) Very early large pink, with carmine throat. (L. 3 for 34c; doz., \$1.20.)

THEDA. (Bill.) Shrimp pink with yellow throat. Extra early. Bill says: "Retail florists use it for fancy trade. Garden enthusiasts rave over it." (M. 3 for 33c; doz., \$1.10.) (S. doz., 50c.)

TIPLADY, ALICE. Orange-saffron; very early Prim. Blooms from small bulbs. (L. 3 for 25c; doz., 70c.) (M. doz., 50c.)

TOPAZ. Kunderd's salmon-rose pink Prim. Early. (L. 3 for 25c; doz., 90c.) (M. doz., 60c.)

TRUMP, PFITZER'S. (Pfitzer.) Bright salmon-orange with small velvet blotch. Flowers immense in size, many 6 inches or more across. (L. ea., \$4.00.) (M. ea., \$2.50; doz., \$25.00.) (Small bulbs sold out.)

VEILCHENBLAU. (Pfitzer.) Large violet-blue. Much in demand. Only a limited stock of this in America. (L. ea., \$1.50.) (M. ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.)

VIRGINIA. (K.) (Same as Scarlet Princess.) Very bright red. (M. doz., 60c.) (S. doz., 30c.)

YELLOW WONDER. (K.) Near buttercup-yellow. Tall, vigorous, early. (L. ea., \$3.00; doz., \$30.00.) (M. ea., \$1.50; doz., \$15.00.) (S. ea., 75c; doz., \$7.20.)

ZANG, TYCKO. (Austin.) Very large salmon-pink. Sturdy grower. (L. ea., 40c; doz., \$4.00.) (M. ea., 25c; doz., \$1.80.) (S. 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.20.)

EXHIBITION MIXED. Made up of many the better well-known kinds, with some the newer sorts, to add interest and value. (L. doz., 80c; 100 for \$5.00.) (M. doz., 50c; 100 for \$3.30.) (S. doz., 30c; 100 for \$1.90.)

Gladiolus Bulblets

Number bulblets in packet not specified. Based on 100 or 1,000 prices but fewer in proportion for the smaller prices.

Variety	Per Packet	Per 100	Per 1,000	Per Pint
Bambino	\$.025	\$.250	\$20.00	
Bennett, Dr.	\$.025	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$13.00
Bobby	\$.025	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$14.00
Break O' Day	\$.025	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$15.00
Bunce, A. V.	\$.035	\$2.40	\$22.00	\$35.00
Carbone, J. A.	\$.025		\$1.50	\$3.00
Compson, Betty	\$.050	\$8.00		
Copper Bronze	\$.040	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$70.00
Dickens, Chas.	\$.050	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$80.00
Douglas, Mrs. L.	\$.025		\$2.00	\$4.00
Farrar, Geraldine	\$.040	\$8.00	\$70.00	
Ford, Henry	\$.025		\$1.50	\$2.50
Giant Nymph	\$.025		\$2.50	\$5.00
Gloriania	\$.035	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$38.00
Golden Frills	\$.075	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$150.00
Golden Salmon	\$.040	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$80.00
Hope Hampton	\$.035	\$12.00		
Nancy Hanks	\$.030	\$1.10	\$10.00	\$18.00
Highland Laddie	\$.025	\$0.80	\$6.00	\$10.00
Jewel	\$.025		\$0.80	\$1.50
Kirtland, Evelyn	\$.025		\$0.80	\$1.50
Kunderd, Marie	\$.025	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$5.50
Lilac Wonder	\$.035	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$13.00
Longfellow	\$.040	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$28.00
Mary Jane	\$1.00	\$18.00	\$150.00	
Los Angeles	\$.025		\$2.50	\$6.00
Miss Madison	\$.025	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$10.00
Minuet	\$1.00	\$20.00	\$180.00	
Nixie	\$.050	\$9.00	\$20.00	\$140.00
Opalescent	\$.025	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
Orange Queen	\$.025	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$7.50
Orchid	\$1.00	\$15.00		
Peters, Mrs. F. C.	\$.025		\$1.50	\$3.00
Phipps, W. H.	\$.040	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$14.00
Pink Wonder	\$.025		\$1.00	
Queen of Night (D.)	\$.050	\$10.00		
Scarlet Wonder	\$.025		\$1.60	\$3.00
Schweppe, Mrs.	\$.025	\$1.00	\$8.00	
Serrata	\$.040	\$7.00	\$60.00	
Sisson, Mrs. P. W.	\$.075	\$15.00	\$120.00	
Souvenir	\$.025		\$1.00	\$2.00
Sovereign	\$.030	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
Sylva, Carmen	\$.025		\$1.40	\$2.50
Tabor, Eliz.	\$.025			
Theda	\$.025		\$3.00	\$5.00
Virginia	\$.025		\$1.00	
Yellow Wonder	\$.060	\$9.00	\$70.00	
Zang, Tycko	\$.025	\$0.70	\$5.00	
Topaz	\$.025		\$2.00	
Exhibition Mixed	\$.025		\$1.70	\$2.90

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON PINTS. 10 pints bulblets, alike or assorted any way you wish, at 10% discount. 15 pints at 15% discount. 20 pints at 20% discount.

SPECIAL \$3.00 BULBLET COLLECTION. 25 Break O' Day; 25 A. V. Bunce; 6 Betty Compson; 6 Golden Frills; 25 Longfellow; 12 Nixie; 6 Queen of Night; 12 Serrata; 8 Yellow Wonder; 4 Mary Jane. No change in assortment. All for \$3.00.

What Are Bulblets?

These are the "tiny tots" found hanging to base of a bulb when digging in the fall. They vary in size, also in shape. Some are rather long and slim, something like a grain of Jap Rice pop corn, and about as large. Some even smaller. Others are round or nearly so, the average size being not quite so large as an Alaska pea seed.

Bulblets are not supposed to produce blooms, but sometimes they do. Their main job is to manufacture bulbs that should bloom the following year.

I do not advise everyone to plant bulblets, and do not guarantee them to grow for anyone. For many gardeners, it will be better to plant bulbs, medium or large size.

Bulblets must be ordered early, because I plant out all unsold bulblets by April 15.

Do not expect all bulblets to germinate. They seldom do. If you get half to three-fourths to germinate you are doing well. The small bulbs produced from these bulblets make ideal bulbs for next season. Next fall you will get, from the bulblets sown, bulbs all the way from the size of a pea up to $\frac{3}{4}$ ths inch.

Bulblets differ from bulbs in that they have **very hard shells.** For this reason they do not germinate so easily as bulbs. The hard shell must be softened, either by soaking a few days before planting or by remaining in real damp soil for weeks after being planted.

Some Bulblets Sold Out. Please do not order any bulblets not listed here. Good many kinds now sold out to those who ordered from my fall list. Will have more next fall.

The number of bulblets in a pint varies, according to variety, growing conditions, etc. Will run all the way from 2,000 to 3,000 or more to the pint.

Larger Lots of Gladiolus Bulbs at Wholesale Prices

25 or more at the 100 rate. If we are sold out of size ordered, we will send a size smaller, putting in more bulbs to make up difference in price, unless you specially request us not to do so. No substitution of varieties in the following list. Measurements given are for diameter of bulbs.

ALL PREPAID	Size No. 2	Size No. 3	Size No. 4	Size No. 5	Size No. 6
Variety	1 1/4 In. Up	1 to 1 1/4 In.	3/4 to 1 In.	1/2 to 3/4 In.	1/4 to 1/2 In.
Bennett, Dr.	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$5.00
Break O' Day			\$16.00	\$11.00	\$8.00
Bunce, A. V.			\$36.00	\$28.00	\$18.00
Copper Bronze				\$24.00	\$17.00
Ford, Henry	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
Giant Nymph				\$3.00	\$2.00
Golden Frills	\$150.00	\$100.00	\$80.00	\$70.00	\$60.00
Golden Salmon			\$40.00	\$32.00	\$24.00
Jewel	\$4.00	\$3.00		\$1.50	\$1.00
Kunderd, Marie				\$2.40	\$1.80
Lilac Wonder	\$16.00	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$4.00
Longfellow	\$20.00	\$16.00		\$10.00	\$8.00
Los Angeles	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.60	\$2.40
Madison, Miss	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$7.80	\$5.40	\$3.60
Minuet	\$150.00	\$120.00	\$100.00	\$80.00	
Nixie	\$100.00	\$89.00	\$60.00	\$44.00	\$40.00
Opalescent		\$7.00	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00
Orange Queen			\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00
Sisson, Mrs. P. W.	\$128.00	\$96.00	\$64.00	\$48.00	
Sylva, Carmen		\$3.00	\$2.20	\$1.60	\$1.00
Theda			\$6.00	\$4.00	\$3.00
Zang, Tycko		\$16.00	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$7.50
Larger "LOS ANGELES"—Beautiful bulbs, size 1 1/2 to 2 inches. Per 100, \$10.00.					

Mrs. Austin's New Early Yellow Glad—"Gold Eagle"

Originator's description: "The blooms, which are of good size, are a deep, rich, pure yellow. The petals are of good substance, nicely ruffled and very resistant to heat. It is extra early, and the spike 51 to 54 inches tall, always straight, is slender, graceful and easy to handle. It increases well, and the bulblets germinate quickly and bloom quite freely. Quite sure to be a leader in the cut flower trade when stock becomes plentiful."

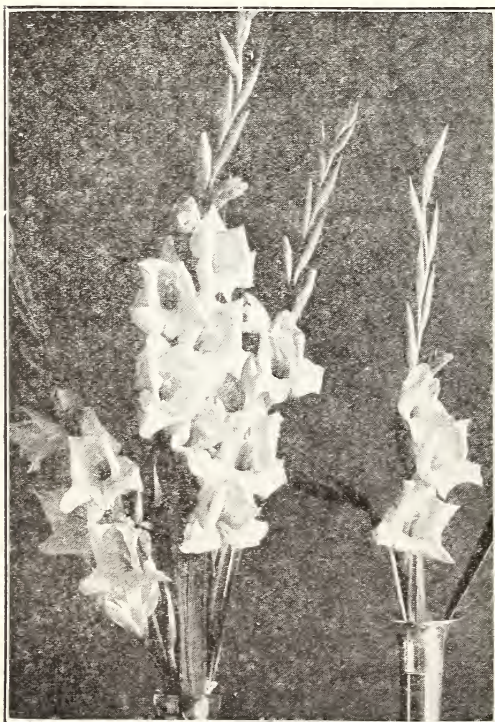
This illustration, sent me by Mrs. Austin, shows three spikes of Gold Eagle, all from one bulb, and one spike from a bulblet, blooming same time. That's a good story, but I can beat it. I have a number of No. 2 bulbs that have sent up three spikes and several that have made four good spikes. But I'm not through yet. One bulb produced **five** good spikes. And many of my spikes from bulblets had side spikes or shoots as well. Gold Eagle is certainly extravagant in the matter of handing out spikes of bloom and a liberal increase of bulbs and bulblets. I would not say that bulblets will bloom in all localities, but many will in most sections, if given proper care.

Large bulbs, each, \$2.00. Medium bulbs, each, \$1.50. Small bulbs sold out.

Large bulblets, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. Medium bulblets, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Jumbo bulblets, each, \$1; 3 for \$1.

Jumbo bulblets, each, \$1; 3 for \$2.50.



How to Grow Gladioli

The gladiolus is propagated in three ways: by multiplication of the large bulbs, by the tiny bulblets that are found around base of bulbs when digging, and by saving seed that sometimes develops on top of the spike. Stock from bulbs and bulblets comes true to the original, but seed does not. I shall consider the first two ways only in this limited space. Gladioli do not mix from growing near other varieties.

WHERE, WHEN, HOW TO PLANT

Plant in any good garden soil where they will have plenty of sunshine. Don't forget that Glads love sunshine. They do best right out in the vegetable garden, or under same conditions as vegetables are grown. Plant any time from early April until June. Good idea to plant some every two weeks to keep a supply of flowers coming on all summer and fall.

They bloom in about 90 days from planting, depending on variety, vigor of bulbs, depth planted, culture, season, etc.

As I've often said, "Standing room only" is all that Glads require. Mass them in rows or beds, setting the bulbs 4 to 8 inches apart. If in rows, set double or triple rows. Dig trench, set bulbs where wanted, fill trench and job is done.

Cover small bulbs about 3 inches, larger ones 4 inches. The new bulb is formed on top of the one you plant and if too shallow your flower spikes will blow down. Deep planting saves staking. Hilling up around the plants also helps to prevent blowing over.

Cultivate between rows, and plants in the rows, often, keeping soil loose and porous. Water frequently. Glads like lots of water, but with good cultivating will get along with less water.

USE GLADS FOR CUT FLOWERS

While Glads make a nice display in the garden, yet they are much more valuable and satisfactory as cut flowers.

Cut them as soon as the lower blossom opens. Cut stem so as to leave 4 to 6 leaves on the plant to mature the bulb. Place in vase of water and the buds will open from day to day just as they would in the garden. As the lower blossoms fade, pull them off, so as to keep the bouquet looking tidy and cheerful.

Keep watering the Glad beds after flowers are cut or have quit blooming, so as to mature the new bulbs. These do a good part of their growing after flowers appear.

DIGGING AND STORING THE BULBS

After frost in the fall, dig the bulbs and cut stem off at once close to the bulb.

Save the larger bulblets of such varieties that you care the most for. Do not expose the bulbs to hot sun or frost, but they may dry a day or so in the shade. Hang up in porous bags—a common sugar or burlap bag is very good. Or, use shallow boxes. Store thus in cellar or any place where they will not freeze or get too dry.

HANDLING THE BULBLET

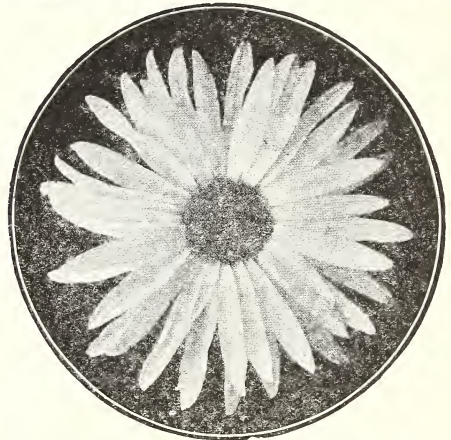
Before planting remove the old bulb. Plant the bulbs and bulblets separately. Sow bulblets thick in a row like peas, 50 to a foot or two of row—and cover about one inch. Soak bulblets—not bulbs—5 or 6 days before planting. Water should be kept luke warm. Keep them thoroughly wet after planting.

These bulblets will make small bulbs by fall, which, planted again the next spring, will mostly bloom and all should make ideal bulbs for the year after that.

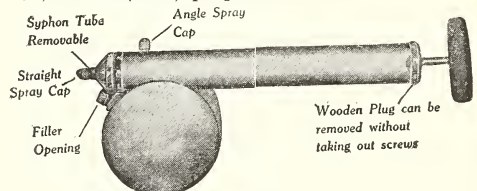
Cinnamon Vine Roots

Hardy, rapid-growing climber, covered with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and a profusion of sweet-scented flowers, perfuming the air for a long distance. Plant early in April to middle of June, 6 to 10 inches apart. Lay roots flat; cover about 2 inches. Protect by mulching the first winter. Vine dies down each fall, starting again in spring. As the larger roots make the most rapid growth, I offer one size only—**specially selected strong roots**. 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.25; prepaid.

LONG'S Shasta Daisy Roots



Hardy perennial, blooming nearly all summer, the plant increasing in size and strength for several years, when the large clump then formed may be divided and re-set. 2 for 50c; 5 for \$1.00; prepaid.



Handy Good Sprayer

Operates continuously on both the up and down stroke and throws a fine misty spray. Spray caps are made of brass. Capacity, one quart. New model. Price, \$1.35, prepaid. (The new model not just like the illustration.)

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—Much used for spraying roses, sweet peas and many other plants. Is a contact spray for lice. 3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake, 25c. Add 5c, either size, for mailing.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—This, also Paris green, and "Black Leaf 40", can most likely be bought from your local dealer to best advantage, as both not mailable.

TOBACCO DUST—Scatters and drives away bugs on melons, cucumber, etc. Good idea to have this on hand. 2 lbs., 35c; 8 lbs., \$1.00; prepaid within 4th zone.

FLOWER CITY PLANT FOOD—Concentrated fertilizer or plant food especially recommended for house plants. Package, 25c. Add 5 cents if sent by mail.

Dahlia Sweet Heart's Bouquet

D36. Another famous dahlia, "Made in Colorado" by my good friend Wilmore, the oldest dahlia specialist in America.

Color, unique shading of salmon-rose, tinged with fawn; is pleasing alike in both day and artificial light.

A perfect flower of the popular peony type, much larger than this illustration; stems extra long and wiry, holding the flowers up well. One of the earliest. Blooms all season. **SPECIAL PRICE: 40c.**



You Can Originate New Dahlias from Seed

New dahlias all come from seed. Dahlia tubers come true and do not mix, but seed will produce various types and colors, probably all different from the kind that supplied the seed. There seems to be no law or rule governing this. They seem to come just as they please. That's what makes it interesting and also gives the amateur a chance to originate new dahlias of merit.

Where space is limited, it is desirable to plant tubers of a few real good kinds. But if one has more room, then it is indeed worth while to grow some from seed also. Not all from seed will be prize winners, so the usual method is to grow quite a number, then in the fall select your favorites, saving the tubers for next year.

This is the method followed by dahlia specialists. They grow hundreds and thousands from seed, then select only a few that show unusual merit. These are saved, named, and stock increased until enough on hand to offer at fancy prices. You, too, can name your own new dahlias. Some name them for members of their families, or friends. Splendid idea.

As there are no two people just alike, so there are peculiarities and individualities that make these dahlias of yours, grown from seed, different from others. This adds much interest to growing dahlias from seed.

Sow the seed out in the garden after ground warms up or start indoors and transplant. Protect plants from frosts. Dahlias from seed will nearly all blossom even from outdoor planting, and almost as soon as those from tubers.

Long's Special Mixture. A good mixture, same as I've offered for several years. Will produce many fine flowers, and some grand new ones well worth saving and naming. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

Long's Professional Mixture. Seed saved from only the newer and finer, expensive varieties. Should produce a larger per cent of extra fine kinds, though we never can tell. Same as I myself shall use, hoping to get a few rare beauties. Pkt., \$1.00.

Note. Dahlias from seed come mostly semi-double or peony flowered, the most popular type.

TO KEEP DAHLIAS HEALTHY:—Dahlias are seldom troubled with pests, but watch your plants closely. If the leaves turn brownish, or curl, or if the buds seem to blast, spray the plants well several times with some tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion. Chances are that aphids, lice or tiny red spiders are at work. See suggestions regarding use of contact spray. Dashing plants frequently with water from hose will also help some. I use Black Leaf 40, Tobacco Soap, Aphitox or Hall's Nicotine. But don't wait too long—do the pest before they do the plants.

LONG'S Delightful Dahlias—Many Prices Reduced, 1928

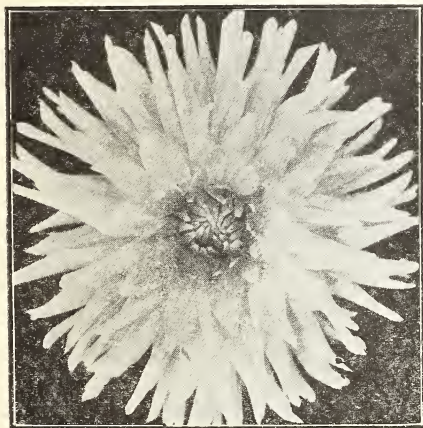
Prices Really Reduced. In two ways. One is a positive reduction for single tubers of many of the most popular dahlias of today. As you will note, quite a number that sold at 90c to \$1.00 each last season can now be had for 75c.

Additional Reductions In This Way. You may order ten (or more) alike or assorted kinds, your choice at 10% discount. 15 at 15% discount. 20 at 20% discount. 25 at 25% discount. (If you don't care to figure discount yourself, we will send extra tubers to fully make it up, our choice; or you may mention the kinds you prefer as the extras. In a good size order we are likely to slip in something extra anyhow.) All dahlias priced prepaid.

Regarding Types or Shapes of Dahlias

There are five main divisions or classes in my list: Cactus, Hybrid-Cactus, Decorative, Peony, and Show. **Cactus** is well shown in illustration of Golden West. Some cactus dahlias have sharper pointed petals than this. It petals are not so sharp pointed, then the peony is classed as a **hybrid-cactus**, being between a real cactus and a decorative type. The **decorative** type is shown in illustration of "Andy Gump". The **peony** type or form is well shown in illustration of Sweetheart's Bouquet. The **show** type is more of a full, double, ball-shaped form, as seen in illustration of Gero's Pink.

Prices are for single tubers. Each tuber makes large plant.



Golden West (Size Reduced)

D5. DELICE. (Dec.) Rose pink. One of the best for cutting. 25c.

D7. D. M. MOORE. (Show.) Deep velvety maroon. Gigantic blossoms, too heavy for stem. Not very good for cutting. But a favorite for garden show. 30c.

D9. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. (Show.) Rich buttercup-yellow, shaded orange. 50c.

D10. MRS. C. D. ANDERSON. (Show.) Rich purple. 50c.

D11. AVALON. (Dec.) Pure, clear yellow. Very large and full to the center. Although so large, it is excellent for cutting. R. T. Davis, well-known Colorado dahlia grower and florist, says he considers this the best yellow decorative for cutting. \$2.00.

D12. ROBERT TREAT. (Dec.) Very large American Beauty colored dahlia. Winner of many medals. \$2.00.

D13. EL GRANADA. (Hybrid-Decorative.) Vivid orange with creamy white tips. Petals twist and interlaced, giving the blossoms a very artistic form. Long stems. \$2.00.

D14. ROLLO BOY. (Hybrid-Cactus.) Delicate shade of amber, deepening to old gold. One of the largest and most pleasing exhibition dahlias, with every flower carried erect on tall stiff stems. A prize winning beauty. \$2.00.

D15. MARIPOSA. (Hybrid-Cactus.) Beautiful pink, shading darker at center, with violet suffusion. Gigantic flower of great depth and perfect form, with incurved petals. \$1.00.

D16. GOLDEN WEST. (Cactus.) Golden yellow shading to clear yellow in center. 50c.

D17. "DEE-LIGHTED". (Show.) Pure white. Probably the largest of all show dahlias. 35c.

D18. SHENANDOAH. (Dec.) Rich wine colored flowers of gigantic size on long stems. A new dahlia that makes visitors "Ah!" and "Oh!" \$2.50.

D19. ORIOLE. (Peony.) Combination of burnt orange, red and yellow, with many petals tipped white. \$1.00.

D21. NAIAD. (Peony.) Tinted cream pink. 40c.

D22. JERSEY'S BEAUTY. (Dec.) Fine true rose-pink. Splendid flowers borne on long strong stems. A real beauty. \$1.25.

D23. TRENTONIAN. (Dec.) Color a blending of old gold, amber and bronze with center zone of reddish bronze. A giant of the first order. \$2.50.

D24. DADDY BUTLER. (Hybrid-Cactus.) Rose-carmine; reverse side of petals lighter. Profuse bloomer and good keeper when cut. 75c.

D25. ELSIE OLIVER. (Hybrid Cactus.) Large creamy pink. \$1.00.

D26. ROOKWOOD. (Dec.) Bright cerise-rose without any touch of magenta. Large. \$2.00.

D27. CHAS. STRATTON. (Dec.) Pale gold shaded and tipped rose-red. Immense blossoms. \$2.50.

D28. CHAMPAGNE. (Dec.) Golden champagne with chamais shadings. A wonderful dahlia on account of its distinct coloring, unique form, immense size and strong stems. \$1.50.

D29. ELLINOR VANDERVEER. (Dec.) Glowing satiny rose-pink with darker shadings of great depth. Very large. \$2.00.

D30. RADIO. (Dec.) Blood-red, edged and tipped with yellow. One of the largest dahlias to date. \$2.50.

D31. GERO'S PINK. (Show.) Rich pink, beautifully quilled. 50c.

D32. COMSTOCK. (Dec.) Bright yellow. Very large flowers with fluted petals. 75c.

D36. SWEETHEART'S BOUQUET. See page 42.

D37. LIBERTY BOND. (Dec.) Rich apricot. Immense flowers on long strong stems. 75c.

D50. LUCY DAVIS. (Dec.) Rich golden apricot. Very large. 50c.

D33. BRIDE'S BOUQUET. (Cactus.) An ideal white for cutting. Flowers medium size; stems long and erect. A free bloomer. 50c.

D52. MRS. CARL SALBACH. (Dec.) Soft lavender-pink. Remarkable stems. Extra fine for cutting. 40c.

D58. NINFEA (Water Lily). (Cactus.) Soft lavender-pink shading to creamy white in center. Its broad upturned petals resemble a water lily. \$1.00.

D62. PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA. (Dec.) Similar to Andy Gump but not so large, tall and fine. 50c.

D64. MILLIONAIRE. (Dec.) Delicate lavender with a faint pink cast overshadowing it, shading to almost white in center. One of the largest dahlias grown. 50c.

D66. J. D. LONG. See page 45.

D81. ROSA NELL. (Dec.) Pure, bright rose, so rich, strong and rare that it stands alone. Immense flowers. Often called "The 100% Dahlia", because of its many good qualities. 75c.

D83. JUDGE MAREAN. (Dec.) Combination of glowing salmon-pink, iridescent orange, yellow and gold, all blending most beautifully. 75c.

G97. MRS. IDA DE VER WARNEE. (Dec.) Exquisite soft orchid or rosy mauve. Although very large it is splendid for cutting and exhibition purposes. Should be in every collection. 75c.

D98. EL JEBEL. (Hybrid Cactus.) Combination of scarlet and gold, shaded to amber-yellow. The long narrow petals are fascinatingly curved and twisted. Very brilliant. 75c.

D99. RUTH JACQUELINE. (Cactus.) Beautiful canary-yellow. Flowers large and gracefully formed, and are held erect on stiff stems of excellent length. This is one of the dahlias that looks you right in the eye. 75c.

D101. EARL WILLIAMS. (Dec.) An exceptionally attractive variegated dahlia of large size. Supposed to be brilliant scarlet, with petals tipped white. But it does not come this way always. Often the flowers have as much white as scarlet on same plant with all red or part white and part red. But no matter how the colors are placed or blended the flowers are very unique and pleasing anyhow. 75c.

D107. GORGEOUS. (Dec.) Gigantic blossoms of red and gold combination. The name is well deserved. \$1.00.

D111. ALPINE WONDER. (Hybrid Cactus.) Pure white, as name implies. Blossoms produced in groups of three, on good stems. An early and constant bloomer. 75c.

D117. AMUN RA, or "SUN GOD". (Dec.) A sensational decorative dahlia of immense size. Outer petals gorgeous copper and orange tones, shaded to gold and amber, deepening

in the center to a dark reddish-brown, the effect being that of a glorious sunset. 75c.

D119. WASHINGTON CITY. (Cactus.) Very large pure white cactus with star-like flowers on long, stiff stems. A splendid white. Each, 75c.

D121. ANDY GUMP. (Dec.) The very tall splendid red, dahlia held up high on long, straight, stiff stem. \$1.00.

D122. PATTISUMMA. Rich glowing purple. Flowers large, with broad open petals. \$3.00.

D123. MISS RUBY (New). (Peony.) Pansy-purple shade, tipped and backed with silver. 75c.

D124. HELEN HOLLIS. (Show.) Beautifully quilled type, like Gero's Pink, but bright red. Large. 40c.

Cute Little "Pompon" Dahlias

Very popular. They are of the Show type (see illustration of Gero's Pink dahlia), but blossoms not over 2 inches in diameter. Splendid for cutting, lasting for days—much longer than other dahlias, when cut. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, and prolific bloomers.

D41. NERISSA. Fine rose-pink. 30c.

D42. ACHILLES. Lavender, tinted lilac. 30c.

D43. BACCUS. Clear bright red. 30c.

D44. CATHERINE. Bright yellow. 30c.

D45. CLARA HARSH. Yellow, tipped crimson. 30c.

D48. PURITY. Pure white; fine form. 30c.

Any 6 or more at 25c each.

Two New Flowers

New in the sense that this is the first time I have ever had any of these or offered them for sale. They are the *Anemone* and *Ranunculus*, both growing from bulbs or roots.

This is howcome you can get a start of these from me this spring: Last summer while in California I visited one of the largest growers of these two popular flowers, and was so impressed with the beauty of the flowers in his fields and also as used for cutting, that I wanted some for my own garden. So I ordered a few hundred dollars' worth the bulbs, with the idea of selling some and planting the rest. I may or may not offer in future catalogues.

Both these are to be planted in the garden after ground warms up well. The bulbs or roots should be taken up in the fall and kept in cellar over winter, then planted again the next spring.

One reason I hesitate to sell the bulbs to any who have not planted them before is that they are such small, funny things. That's their natural condition. The *Anemone* roots or bulbs look like might be used for pants buttons if had holes in them. The *Ranunculus* roots look like dried up bird's feet. In fact, this flower belongs to the "crow-foot" family. I'm told.

But when soaked up and planted they come to life, grow, thrive and bloom splendidly. Both come in mixed colors, largely double. Now that's all I know about them. Believe you will enjoy them. I'm not putting up any strong selling talk. This is because it doesn't matter much to me whether you buy or not. What I don't sell I'll plant. Order early, because after I plant I'll not dig them up to fill orders.

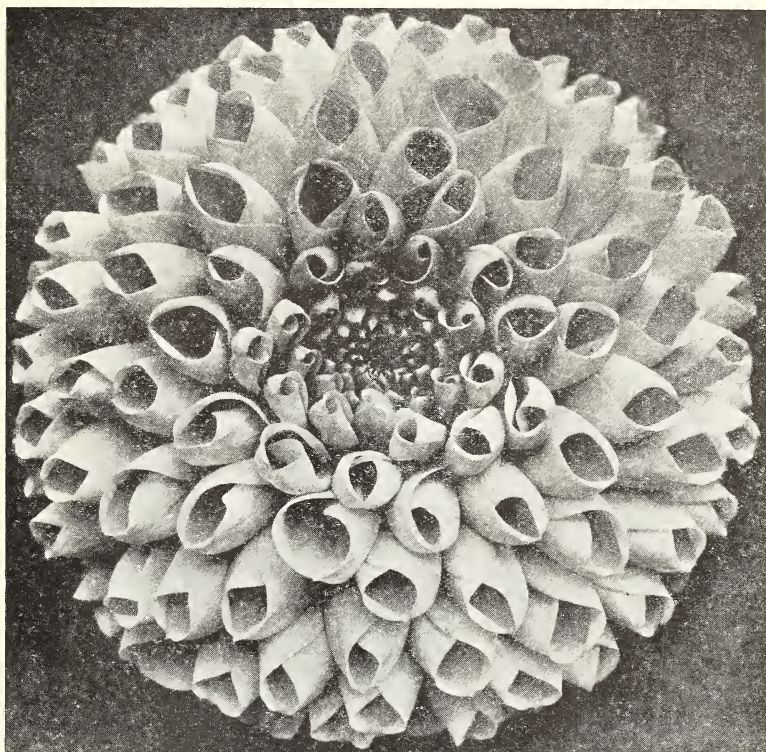
Prices of either *Anemone* or *Ranunculus*, 35c doz.; \$2.50 per 100, prepaid. (50 at 100 rate.) You may take some of each to make up the dozen, 50, or 100.

UNIQUE QUILLED DAHLIA "GERO'S PINK"

D31. A seedling of the well known "quilled" dahlia, Grand Duke Alexis, resembling its parent in form but color a rich pink.

The plant is a rank and healthy grower and blooms with good stems for cutting. Each, 50c.

This illustration will also help you to visualize the following other dahlias of the quilled show type, D. M. Moore, Deelighted, Helen Hollis, and the little "Pompons".



Now About This Tall Red-Headed Andy Gump Dahlia!

The illustration on front cover page of catalogue is from a photo of "Andy". It shows the form and suggests the size, though many blooms run larger. It also indicates the color, but is darker than "Andy" will show up in your garden. **Andy Gump** is a fine bright red dahlia. The well-formed large blossoms are held well up above the foliage on extra long, strong stems. In fact, it was the long stem or "neck" supporting each blossom as well as the tall plant, that suggested the name to Mr. W. W. Wilmore, the originator. Price, each, \$1.00, prepaid.

Splendid Dahlia "J. D. Long"—Originated by Wilmore

D66. "A thrifty robust plant, growing to a height of six feet and producing fine large blooms of great substance, holding well through the hottest weather. Flowers are always full and well formed. Stems are long and rigid, holding the flower erect. Color, a blending of autumn tints of salmon-pink, amber and bronze. In type it is perhaps nearest to the Decorative, yet really it is a type of its own." Each, 75c.

A Remarkable Decorative Dahlia, "Mrs. Carl Salbach"

D52. Originated by our mutual friend, Mr. Carl Salbach, Berkeley, California. Read Carl's own description of this 100% dahlia: "The flowers which are produced in great abundance are large, of great depth and of perfect formation. The color is a lovely shade of mallow pink. The stems are extremely long and cane-like, holding these regal blooms proudly erect above a tall vigorous plant. Has many medals, cups and other first prizes to its credit, including a Certificate of Merit from the American Dahlia Society and a Gold Medal from the Dahlia Society of California. Mrs. Carl Salbach is a dahlia of fine growing habits, a generous producer of tubers and of beautiful large flowers, a perfect exhibition variety, an especially fine cut flower and most beautiful and stately in the garden. Wonderfully satisfactory when planted close in mass." Special price for 1928, each 40c; 3 for \$1.00.

"J. D. Sez, Sez 'E"

Thank goodness, that's over. And we're now able to sit up and take a little nourishment.

But somebody ought to get a good lickin'. For throwing such a scare into millions of innocent bystanders. Telling us that 1927 was to be "The Year Without A Summer".

I'm about as hard-boiled as anyone when it comes to getting fussed up about terrible things prophesied by calamity howlers and self-appointed prophets. But will confess that I was a bit uneasy last spring. Felt kinda guilty taking good money for seeds, bulbs and plants when signs pointed to a very short and cold growing season if any at all.

While in some sections it really was somewhat cooler than normal last summer, yet in the main, the season of 1927 produced bountiful crops of vegetables and flowers the country over. Here around Boulder and in all this section we had the longest growing season enjoyed for years. Talk about optimism! I planted lettuce, spinach and radishes way late in the summer—this very "Year Without A Summer". We had these fresh vegetables on our table up to December. It was the 7th of December that we pulled the last mess of Crimson Giant radishes. Most of them were still nice and crisp. Sure, grown right outdoors—between two rows of peonies, for want of a better space. And Everbearing strawberries till Thanksgiving.

And what fine well-matured gladiolus bulbs we dug last fall! Half a million or more, with several million bulblets for good measure. No frost that damaged the Glad tops until well into November.

Just seems like if we're ever going to learn anything this ought to teach us a lesson. Really, we have enough to do and think about without entertaining fool ideas concerning possible disasters, few of which ever happen. Seems to me the little country, Chile, in South America, wherever that is, has the right system. Anyone who goes about prophesying earthquakes, so I'm told, is promptly shot at sunrise. (California Native Sons please copy.) I don't mean we should be altogether heedless and bull-headed. Sane consideration should be given any problem or danger. But let's carry on with cool heads, warm hearts, and dry feet.

Thanks for the Nash Car

You oldtimers who received my 1927 spring catalogue may recall what I said on page 47 under head, "See what the neighbors brang in". I told of the many fine letters received from satisfied and pleased customers. How some don't stop at that but send me all sorts of presents, from gifts for the children to turkeys for Thanksgiving. Then I gave a broad hint, saying there was one thing not yet received. Something I and the "famby" could use right well, an auto—a real car.

Well, I started something. Had lots of fun out of that. Many an order came with a few lines added something like this: "Just can't afford to present you with that car,

but this will help some towards getting it, I hope." And it sure did. Had a dandy business last spring, and again with the fall sales.

And we got the car all right. It's a Nash sedan and a hummer. Sorry I couldn't please everybody in selection of a car, but you know that couldn't be done. It's got so now that you can't go far wrong, if at all, if you just shut your eyes and take the first car of well-known make that you bump into. Shortly after buying the Nash I took that California trip. Visited my friend Fred Howard who has the Dodge agency at Compton, Calif. The new Dodge sedan had just

come in. Fred came pretty near spoiling the day for me by showing me this splendid car. I tried to think up some excuse for buying another car, but with one Nash and three misused Fords on my hands, concluded I'd better lay off.

But what do I want with another real car when I can scarcely handle the Nash yet? I've driven Fords so long that my subconscious mind thinks in Ford terms only. That standard gear shift gets me. It's fearfully and wonderfully made. If this is the standard kind I'd sure hate to tackle one that wasn't standard. I'm not used to going forward by pulling back. When son Everett gave me my first lesson on the Nash I couldn't get much speed out of the thing. Best I could do was around 20 or so. Felt kinda funny when Everett explained that I was watching the

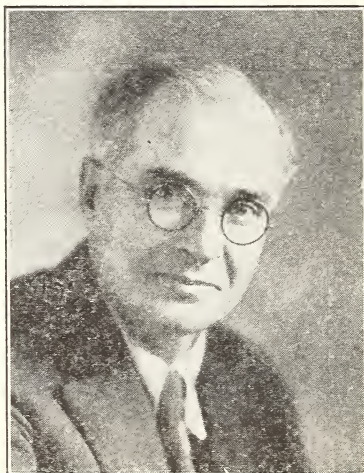
oil pressure gauge all the time instead of the speedometer, and was hitting it up around 50. Yes, as Shakespeare (or was it Patrick Henry?) said, it's hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

With two stalwart sons, Carleton and Everett, both skillful drivers, and daughter Elizabeth eager to take the wheel in a few years when she will be legally entitled to this treat, I should worry about the Nash getting enough exercise, whether I drive it or not. Anyhow, Doc still insists that horseback riding or something "just as good" for shaking up one's liver, is what I need. So me for the old flivver for some time yet, as a steady diet. I've inspected the new Ford. It's fine, but doesn't fill the bill for me. I need the exercise, so must take my daily dozen in "Muddle T".

Me and Silent Cal

In some ways, Cal and I are not at all alike. Cal says very little, you know, while I—

But in other ways we are much alike. Sorry Cal said it first, but I was going to say it anyhow. You know I was elected president of the Colorado Seedsmen's Association a year ago last fall. While I appreciated the compliment, yet I had no idea what this honor would mean to me when I got a couple thousand miles away from home. Why, out in California the dear people fairly outdid themselves to show me a good time. Being president, and also judge at the Glad



"That's me — JD"

show out there was a great combination.

I've always thought that most folks make the mistake of hanging on to an office until they get kicked out. Now I don't believe Cal would be kicked out next fall, but was not so sure about my own popularity. So when the annual election came up at our meeting in Fort Collins last November I went Cal one better by saying that I not only did not choose to run but would not even be drafted. After making this announcement I didn't notice great pain registered on the noble brows of my fellow seedsmen, so is another case of all's well that ends well.

Chas. I. Simpson of the Simpson Seed Co. stepped into my shoes. F. C. Vetting, manager of the Rocky Mountain Seed Co. was elected vice-president. Frank Burton of the Burton Seed Co. declined re-election as secretary so we put one over on Armen G. Barteldes of Barteldes Seed Co. and handed him the job. Armen was not present. All these are Denver seedsmen, which, with the Colorado Seed Co. and Western Seed Co., comprise the large Denver seed firms, as fine a bunch as will be found anywhere, even Boulder not excepted!

Yes, I had my fling, and am glad of it. Glad also to be relieved of the job and retired to private life.

Lindy, the World's Hero

I'm not exactly a hero worshipper, but that boy Lindy makes a hit with me. As I write this he's down in Mexico accomplishing unbelievable and unprecedented things towards creating good will and friendship between that country and ours.

In common with others, I'm profoundly impressed with Lindy's ability and skill as an aviator, as well as with his many other outstanding splendid qualities. What impresses me amazingly is that he doesn't get the swell-head, and his indifference to big offers of money that he could easily haul in on the side. One of the first things the average American (or anyone else, for that matter) seems to think is: "Now, how can I cash in on this?" Lindy's slogan seems, instead, "Now what more service can I render?"

Will, Rupert, and George

Rah, rah for Will Rogers! Have just read his spiel in Rocky Mountain News of Dec. 18th. Will takes up book reviewing. Tackles coupla books by Rupert Hughes in which Rupert tells some things about George Washington that McGuffey overlooked. Rogers says: "They say every man has two sides and Rupert is the first to roll Washington over." He goes on to say that he favors leaving George where McGuffey had put him. And so do I. And I'll bet you also think Hughes talked out of turn.

Will Rogers is a humorist PLUS. Seems to me he has more brains than most of the Big Guns who are supposed to do deep thinking for the welfare of this great commonwealth. His keen, almost uncanny penetration, his grasp of affairs national and international is little short of super-human, in my estimation. And when it comes to creating good will and friendliness, at home or abroad, Will is right there with the goods.

J. A. Carbone Got Left!

After the Gladiolus pages in this catalogue were nearly all printed I discovered, to my amazement, that one important variety, J. A. Carbone, was omitted from the wholesale list on page 40. Fully intended to offer sizes No. 5 and 6 in large lots, because have a dandy fine stock of these two sizes. Now I'm going to find out whether you read this page or not. Am going to price you the No. 5 Carbone bulbs at \$1.60 per 100 or \$14.00 per 1,000. The No. 6 size at \$1.00

per 100 or \$8.00 per 1,000, prepaid. 25 bulbs at the 100 rate. 250 bulbs at the 1,000 rate. And a few extra bulbs or overcount for good measure and good luck. (This Glad is rather early and usually blooms from small bulbs. The small bulbs will make fine big blooming bulbs for next year.)

Here's To Your Health!

Time and again I've talked about the advantages of growing your own vegetables—having them fresh from the garden, and more of them. Have told you how such noted doctors as Mayo, Wiley, and others who ought to know, recommend eating more "garden sass" and as fresh from the garden as possible. Have told you how digging in the soil and pottering around among your flowers is bound to react favorably on your health. And a lot more.

But seems like everything to be said along these lines has a string to it. Naturally, if you follow my suggestions, I or some other seedsman will benefit from your garden activities. Naturally, also, I sorta feel that I'm the logical seedsman to be benefited. For two reasons: I help you, when you buy Long's "Tried and True". That's one reason. The other is that I need the benefit. There you are—two good reasons.

Now to prove that I'm a good sport I'll tell you a few things "for your health's sake" that don't concern me in the least—except, of course, that the longer you live the longer I'll have a chance to sell you something. So it does seem like we can't get away from the selfish side of any proposition.

Really, though, I can't mention much, if anything, that you don't already know. However, it has been well said that we don't need so much to be informed as to be reminded. So I'll remind you of a few things that will tend to keep you on the main highway to good health and longer life.

Drink more water. How much? Well, at least twice as much as you've been drinking will probably be none too much. Begin with a glass first thing in the morning. Don't eat more than 25 kinds of food at one sitting. Just a few kinds for one meal is better. Don't eat as if your car is parked at the curb with motor running, waiting for you. If you must hurry, eat only part of the meal. Eat less as you approach middle life. Slow down. Have tonsils examined and teeth X-rayed and follow advice of your doctor and dentist. (Those who wear store teeth may skip a line or so here.) Don't run to catch a car or a bootlegger. There'll be another one along soon. If worrying produces satisfactory results—aids digestion; sweetens the breath and disposition—then worry to beat the band. Remember, "An apple a day keeps the doctors away" and "The whiter the bread the sooner you're dead". And, of course don't forget the Saturday night bawth.

Don't take unnecessary chances. Don't do fool stunts. Don't make a super fool of yourself by trying to win the loving cup in a coffee drinking or egg eating contest. Don't jay-walk. Relax. Don't keep keved up 16 hours a day. Have a hobby. But ride it instead of it's riding you. Walk at least a block a day. You need the exercise. Saves gas, too. Don't shy at fresh air. Think much about good health, little of your ills. Don't pour over all the details of scandals and murders. Read something else also. Do a kind deed once in a while, if only for the reaction on yourself. Smile sometimes and rest your face. Don't take yourself, or anyone else, too seriously.

Don't run your motor in closed garage. Monoxide gas is deadly but gives no warning. Don't try to capture a bandit. That's the policeman's job. Don't try to teach the road hog a lesson. You'll be dead just as

long as though you were wrong. Don't argue with wifey if she tells you to come along to a bridge party—unless the hammer, loose table legs, and other artillery are beyond her reach. Smoke fewer cigarets and drink no booze.

I Want To Thank Somebody

Of course you know what a problem it is to find some way of marking your garden stakes, easily and inexpensively, so the names can be read all season, and even the next spring, if the stake is taken up and stored with the bulbs or roots over winter.

Last November a good scout sent me a life-size marking pencil, saying it's water and weather-proof, the best for this purpose he ever found. The pencil is labeled, **Eberhard Faber Weatherproof, No. 6649**. Your stationer can doubtless order this for you if does not have in stock.

But here's what's on my conscience: Some how or other I mislaid or lost the letter that came with the pencil, and never could write and thank this kind friend. Only way I can figure it out is that my greedy waste basket took advantage when my back was turned, jumped up on my desk and devoured that letter. Has done that several times before, but I've tried to teach it better table manners. So when the donor reads this he will please accept apologies and thanks from the donee.

California Glad Show, June 8-9

As before, this Glad show will be held in the immense ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles. Glad growers out there, co-operating with show manager, Clifford Moore, are making great preparations. Say this show will even surpass the one of last year. I'm from Missouri. They'll just have to show me. The 1927 exhibition was a wonder.

I'm nooked again to help judge these Glads. (I jumped at the hook!) In fact, they say I'm to be supervisor of judges. Sounds nice, but looks like "Sharp curve, danger ahead!" to me. As I understand it, aside from helping select the judging teams, all I have to do is to assist, if called upon, in close contests and take the blame for all decisions!

Now listen to me, you California Glad growers, large and small. Plan to enter something. Write Mr. Clifford G. Moore, show manager, 1512 So. 8th St., Alhambra, Calif., for prize schedule. Figure out something you can bring for at least one class. Last year several small growers who had hardly been heard of before, jumped into the limelight by capturing prizes. It's a big help if one plans to sell Glad flowers or bulbs. Lot of fun anyhow. But if you don't exhibit, then for goodness sake, please don't go around telling how you could have won over this and that display. Either do something or keep still! Also, be a sport and a good loser, if don't win. Some must lose. Judges are human. They must work fast to get out of the way of crowds impatient to come in and see the "Show Beautiful".

This all applies to Glad fans in other states. Get in touch with the management of your state shows. Go if possible. To you who have not yet taken much interest in Glads, I'll say, keep away from the shows unless you are willing to be bitten by the Glad "bug", become a Glad fan, and get a big kick from growing more and better Glads yourself.

Then there's the big National Glad Show to be held sometime in August. Location not decided upon at this writing. Has been way back east for number of years. Understand likely to come westward—not far from Chicago, perhaps. If any inducement I'll try to meet this show half way! Want to go, but it's too long a walk from Rochester or Hartford back to Boulder.

"Do You Carry A Spare?"

I read a magazine article with that title the other day. Written by manager of an employment agency. Said too many men looking for jobs who can do but one kind of work. Recommended that every man equip himself with ability to do several things well. Then if his special line of work blows up, as will happen sometimes, with fast changing conditions, he can shift to the "spare". Not a bad idea.

It suggests something more to me. What about carrying a "spare" in some other ways? Right now we may enjoy the best of health, have a host of friends, a vocation that is absorbingly interesting and a joy to pursue. But many these things won't last. Few things do.

If wise, we will provide a "spare" or several "spares"—something to fall back upon for recreation, contentment, enjoyment, in our later years. Something that can not be taken away from us, such, for example as a taste for good reading, music, appreciation of a sunset, or a hobby of some kind. What could be more satisfying than a natural or acquired love for flowers? This just naturally grows upon one, especially when some of the newer named varieties are given a place in one's heart and garden. I'm not just airing my views. I'm simply telling you how this works out for others and will for you. Friends may come and friends may go, but you and your flowers can be pals to the end of your days.

Making a Seed Catalogue

In times past I've referred to my catalogues as "Home Grown", meaning they are written by myself instead of produced by advertising agencies. Not saying that this is the way it should be done or not.

The two-color cover was printed by the Hugh Stephens Printing Co., Jefferson City, Mo. The soft or velvety effect is due to an inexpensive process called "pebbling". After the printing is done, and ink dry, the sheets are run between rough or pebbled rollers, which produce the result you see and feel.

The 64 inside pages are printed in The News-Herald print shop, right next door to our seed store. Makes it mighty handy for me to run in and watch the wheels go 'round. The press prints 16 pages this size at a time. This requires four forms of 16 pages each. The last of these forms contains pages 19 to 26 and 43 to 50, inclusive. Is worked out this way so my last job is writing these informal talks. Gives me a chance to correct some errors also. Have not looked real closely for mistakes, but know of some. For example, the page with index was printed on first form. Later I juggled some items around, so that the index is about as reliable as some of the road signs we refer to in our travels.

Then, too, I pulled a boner by getting the initial wrong in "Bob" Patterson's name on page 51. If there's anything in this world that is likely to hurt anyone's feelin's it is to misspell his or her name. Bob is too good a scout to hold a grudge, even if this might make him mad. But I recall a fight he and I had once over a dinner check. He won. Frankly, I didn't put up a very hard fight, so he got the check without sustaining any bruises. So the least I can and should do is to square myself regarding this error. Bob's middle initial is E instead of A, making REP instead of RAP. Looks like he's a Republican. Bob is manager of the Western Seed Company.

I Should Apologize—And Will

Feel kinda guilty about taking so much space back here talking about number of things that don't have any bearing on the selling of seed, bulbs and plants.

Seems like I'm not doing justice to a number of extra good varieties listed, yet given only a few lines, whereas they well deserve a quarter of a page or more. As I glance over the pages already printed some items seem to point an accusing finger at me and say I've been holding out on 'em.

So to help square myself a little I'll just back up and retouch a few descriptions, though can't more than begin to say the many good things that ought to be said. Just skipping around at random I'll mention:

Statice. Both seed and roots offered this year are of my own growing and selection. I found that from seed I have bought the plants varied ever so much. So I selected just a few plants and saved the seed from them only. The roots listed on page 26 are especially good this year, because were transplanted into the field and given plenty room last season. Not great big roots, but just ideal size for setting out and for blooming.

California Poppies. I don't know how it was done, but specialists out in California have worked on this flower until they have the greatest variety of colors, and variation in types as well. From the best of the newer colors and types I saw growing, acres of a kind, in California last summer I selected those listed at bottom of page 26. They're fine!

Sweet Peas. Gave Mary Pickford a whole page. That's going to create a lot of jealousy among the varieties you will find on pages 4 and 5. For many of these rival Mary in their charms. It's a shame to treat 'em rough, giving only a line or two of description. Bet they say I'm a bum press agent.

Blue Grass Seed. While we're in the front pages let's take another look at the lawn grass page. Talk about pure, re-cleaned Kentucky blue grass seed! Our stock weighs 24 pounds to the bushel. Usual seed is 19 pounds, though the 21-pound is now sold by some seedsmen. A very, very few handle the 24-pound quality. Our growers report this absolutely free from weed seed and a germination of 95%. Blue Grass is considered very good if tests 70% or better. Our white clover seed matches the blue grass in high quality. Some of you who live where the dandelion is not a pest may not appreciate "How To Grow Dandelions" at bottom of page 3.

Hollyhocks. Seems like they're getting better every year. For first time we can supply roots of the black hollyhock. Not exactly black, but nearest to it any I've found yet. The Lilac Beauty hollyhock roots will be from my own strain instead of the English strain we had to use for plants sent out last year. My strain much nicer. All these roots are field grown.

More About That "Cut-and-Come-Again" Glad

This is the unique shrimp pink Glad, "**Los Angeles**", originated by C. E. Houdyshel. On account of its most unusual tendency to send out new spikes of bloom after the original or main spike has been cut, it is well called the "**Cut-and-Come-Again**" glad. Another fitting name given it by a noted glad fan is the "Alfalfa" glad. Doubtless you know how the alfalfa plant keeps producing new shoots or stems after cutting.

I had many fine reports on Los Angeles from customers last season. Here's one from Mr. George Wm. Veditz of Colorado Springs, Colorado. George was delighted with the Los Angeles blossoms but amazed and more than pleased with the fine big bulbs at digging time. Wrote me he had a boy helping dig the bulbs. Suddenly the lad disappeared. But was found in one of the holes from which a Los Angeles bulb had been excavated. I have this straight, from George himself. Now you tell one.

WINS PRIZE IN CALIFORNIA. The J. D. Long dahlia won a blue ribbon at one of the big California dahlia shows last summer. As you know, a dahlia must have some real class to do that.

Sweet Corn. Golden Bantam still going strong on its merits. The "Early Sunshine" is something you should try this year also. All this seed special Colorado grown.

Onions. Strong enough to speak for themselves! Note the lower prices on our famous Mt. Danvers and Mt. Red Globe strains.

Scarlet Runner Bean. The dual purpose bean. In fact, it has three good uses. Is about as quick growing vine for screen or shade as any annual; the blossoms are bright red and ornamental; the beans are good to eat as snap beans. In England this is the favorite green bean. The English have a way of their own of preparing the beans. Instead of breaking or cutting them crosswise as we do, they slice the pods lengthwise. Of course Big Bill, mayor of Chicago, would not try this, but you might!

Dahlias. Note the new ones for this year. Seems like the limit would be reached, but each season something bigger, brighter, or better comes to the fore. Shenandoah is one I've grown two seasons now. Sold for \$7.00 a tuber two years ago. Attracts much attention wherever shown.

Gladioli. I could fill most this catalogue with "Glad talk", if I dared. Note that I never even touched on the financial side of Glad growing. Lot to be said about that also. Many develop from Glad fans to commercial growers, either as a side line or main business.

The World's Getting Better

At least it kinda looks that way to me. Maybe it's just a lot of our customers who are getting better. Or perhaps it's our stocks that are getting better. Anyhow, time was when it was not so unusual to get a letter of complaint, but the letters of appreciation were mighty few and far between.

But every year we get more and more letters of thanks and appreciation; rarely indeed any complaint. Even if something goes wrong, it is reported in such a courteous way that it's almost a joy to read those letters as well as the other kind! Notice I said "almost".

Anyhow, it makes life worth living to know that we are delivering the goods "as advertised" and often still better. It's sure mighty fine of you folks to take the time and trouble to express your satisfaction with the filling of your orders and results you get from "Tried and True" seeds, bulbs and plants. Be assured that I appreciate all those letters, whether I find time to acknowledge each one personally or not.

Sure, tell me also of any bad luck you may have from stocks we supply. All I ask is that you go slow in locating the blame or cause for failure. When a customer says seed in a certain packet was "no good" and we filled that packet from a bag or bin from which hundreds of other orders have been filled and proved O.K., then it doesn't set well to be told definitely that the seed was at fault.

"Boulder the Beautiful"

There's just one serious drawback we Boulder natives have to put up with. We can't pile the family in "Model T" or an auto and take a vacation trip to Boulder!

Of all the beautiful spots on earth, Boulder is one of 'em. And I don't mean maybe. I'll drag in the seed business here just long enough to explain that if the name "Boulder" does not seem a logical one for the location of a seed business, then it's because you don't understand that this charming little city is located just at the foothills, with the mountains to the west and fertile irrigated lands to the east, north and south, for miles and miles, including some of the richest and most productive soil in the world, discovered by Horace Greeley and other farsighted pioneers.

I don't dare to let myself out and tell you all the reasons why you should plan to spend your vacation in Boulder, because I have many friends and customers in other tourist towns. Don't want to get in bad with them, you know. But I will say that Boulder has the goods. Summer or winter the weather is ideal, except only at such times as some of our eastern friends come to see us, after hearing so much about our marvelous climate. Just about then we are likely to have some "very unusual weather". Otherwise it's sure great, the year 'round. It's not unusual for the thermometer to stand 60 to 70 in January. No, no, not below zero, but above.

I can't tell you just what the mean temperature is. In fact, we don't have any mean temperature, that I can notice. Have some snappy zero days, and even 15 below at times, but lasts only a short time and with the air so dry and the sun a-shining, these nippy days are just a good tonic. And in summer—well, I don't know just what the temperature is in the shade, for I'm seldom in the shade during the summer. Generally out in the garden from dawn to dusk. But I'm told that it's always cool and comfortable in the shade even in the so-called hottest "dog days". I do know it's never sweltering hot at night here along the foothills.

For these reasons and other good ones, Boulder is a mecca for many who wish to combine comfort with pleasure. Boulder is not only a popular tourist town in the ordinary sense, but has unusual attractions and inducements. The Colorado Chautauqua here, is one of the few that has been running for nearly 30 years. Still going strong. Whole families spend the summer on the grounds or near by in the city, or push on farther west into the mountains. Boulder's a great place for the kiddies. The comfortable climate, the ozone, the pure water from melting glaciers, the enchanting trails for hiking, the safe mountain roads for driving, all spell health and happiness. Best of all, tourists are treated just like home folks—not held up by our merchants but given a run for their money, so they will come back again and again, which is just what many of them do.

Many of the good things to be said for Boulder as an ideal vacation spot, apply also to other Colorado cities, towns and villages. Boulder is especially favored in some ways, one being that it is the seat of the University of Colorado. I'm strong for this institution, my alma mater. Have an idea not many of you know that I'm a college man; that I went through the University here before becoming a seedsman and a "Glad fan". So I'm naturally delighted to have

son Carleton following in my footsteps, so to speak. He's a "Freshie" this year, wearing one of the silly little green caps prescribed by law—law of the "Soph's". Plays slide trombone in the University band which aids, abets and cheers the home football team.

Yes, I made a record going through the University. Had a pull, though. The superintendent of the buildings was an old Iowa friend. He personally conducted me through the whole institution one Sunday afternoon. I still belong to the largest fraternity in Colorado, the Alfalfa Belts.

But back to Beautiful Boulder, an ideal vacation town. The Summer School at the University offers a unique and delightful opportunity to combine larnin' with pleasure. Students have many opportunities to enjoy mountain hikes and trips. Boulder is one of the main gateways to the famous Estes Park and the Rocky Mountain National Park region, as well as to the new Moffat tunnel, one of the largest in the world, cutting through the backbone of our continent.

Estes Park, 40 miles northwest of Boulder, blends into the Rocky Mountain National Park. If you crave thrills, then drive through Estes Park, over the Fall River road to Grand Lake on the other side of the range. You'll get all the horseshoe curves, hairpin turns, shelf driving, hair-raising experiences you need for one day. Yet the road is fine and safe. Just "use discretion" and you'll be all right. May return to Boulder or Denver over Berthoud pass, through Idaho Springs. A grand trip indeed. Can be made in one day, but you should take longer, stopping along the way.

Another "miracle drive" is from Boulder to Estes Park by way Lyons and South St. Vrain Canon, returning through the Big Thompson Canon, which comes out of the mountains just west of Loveland.

While at Boulder don't fail to take the auto drive to the very top of Flagstaff Mountain. By the new wide auto road that even "Model T" can negotiate, you can drive from Boulder to the top of this mountain in less than an hour, taking it easily. Some make it in half an hour or so. Trouble will be to get your party back. They will want to stay up there and enjoy the grand scenery. All along the way you will find fireplaces or grills where you are welcome to stop, make coffee, have a beefsteak fry or cook whatever you wish, and have brought along.

And of course you wouldn't miss the Boulder Canon drive, up to Boulder Falls, at least. A grand and glorious one-day drive is up this canon to the tungsten mining town, Nederland, then along the high drive to the historic gold mining camp, Ward, returning to Boulder through Left-Hand Canon, coasting most the way down this canon for 20 miles or so.

If you are "some hiker" you might tackle the "Glacier Trip" and hob-nob with one of the few real active glaciers now in captivity in this region. One-day trip, but better take auto as far as the road goes. It's a great trip if you don't weaken.

Where is Boulder? Just about 30 miles, two speed-cops, 17 filling stations, and one detour northwest of Denver. Paved road most of the way. Leave Denver over Federal boulevard.

Write for additional information to any or all of these: Secy. Colorado Chautauqua; Secy. Chamber of Commerce; Secy. Colorado University. All at Boulder.

Why Are Colorado Seeds So Good?

This question is so well answered in an article I clipped from a Denver newspaper, that I'll quote it herewith. I think this was written by "Bob" Patterson, one of Denver's live wire seedsmen:

"The value of Colorado's clear, dry climate and wonderful sunshine as a health promoter has long been known and appreciated. Today there are many thousands of people enjoying healthy lives in Colorado who perhaps could not live in other climates, or if they were domiciled elsewhere life would be a burden for them.

"Those full, life-giving and life-sustaining properties of Colorado's remarkable atmosphere have been for some time used to good advantage for purposes other than prolonging human life.

"It has been found that seeds grown in Colorado come to better, fuller maturity here than they do in regions of denser atmosphere. The long stretches of sunshine ripen the grain with less moisture content and the matured seed has a brighter color. Grains do not have to go through so long a sweat to put them in perfect condition for storage. There is no danger of heated, moldy grain or destroyed germination. The germs in the seeds are strong, robust and full of pep, ready and eager to grow and produce a strong, sturdy plant that reproduces offspring of its kind.

"But the Colorado seed dealer has still another advantage over his Eastern brother. Seeds absorb moisture and if stored in moist places may become damp and moldy, their germination impaired and their value lessened. This is a condition that does not bother the Colorado seedsman.

"So it would seem that seeds grown in the West and stored in the West would have a great deal higher value to planters than those grown elsewhere."—R. A. Patterson, Denver, Colorado.

Colorado seeds are sold by many firms all over the United States. Colorado seedsmen are glad to note this increasing demand. We of course are well prepared to supply the best of Colorado seeds. The logical idea, naturally, is to buy Colorado seeds from Colorado seedsmen, so far as possible, for we are here on the ground and are in a position to serve you in this connection "as good as any, and better than many".

Our Terms: Cash or C. O. D.

After years of experimenting we have found this to be the only satisfactory way to conduct our mail order business. We do not question your credit. Bankers, farmers, business men, personal friends—all are asked to kindly comply with these terms.

Please Make Our Your Own Orders

There's a growing tendency for customers to send us checks and ask us to send them "something that will bloom nice in the garden", or some other indefinite request. Now we have never found this to work out very satisfactorily for the customer. And it gums up the works here also. Please make your own selections from catalogue. Write one item only on a line. Say whether we may make another selection if sold out anything on your list. Write letter, if any, on separate sheet. Thus your order will not be delayed. The order clerks will know just what to do, and will do it suddenly.

No Orders Filled On Sunday

Please don't waste good money on telegrams, air mail letters, special delivery letters, or burn up gas driving to Boulder, with the idea that we will fill orders on Sunday. We are willing to do all but break our necks trying to fill orders promptly six days a week. I'm not saying we will all be found in church on the seventh day, but we sure need to let up one day in seven during the strenuous rush season to avoid nervous prostration or sudden death. Thanks. I knew you would take this in the right spirit when you understood the situation.

We Have No Agents

Owing to the popularity of Long's Tried and True seeds, I receive many requests from merchants wanting to handle our seeds on commission, or buy in bulk to sell again. So I'm taking this opportunity to explain that, with only several exceptions, we sell only direct to the planter. I appreciate the compliment when merchants and others say they have heard so many good words for our seeds that they would like to handle them. But I sure like to deal direct with the "ultimate consumer". This lessens the chances for mistakes and misunderstandings. Occasionally, I contract for an unusually large amount of seed of something I know to be especially good, such as the two onions, Mt. Danvers and Mt. Red Globe, and can spare some to dealers at wholesale. Even then, I prefer that you buy this only in our own sealed packages. We will seal lots of 5 pounds or more of this onion seed for dealers, if requested. The only merchant handling our seeds is W. D. Schoolcraft, of Longmont, Colo. We once owned his store, and have never had the heart to refuse Mr. Schoolcraft's annual request to continue selling our line there. He is so enthusiastic, and says he just must have our seeds, so I fit him out each spring.

"Your Subscription Will Expire"

As the magazines announce: "Your subscription expires with this number." There's one way to renew your subscription to a magazine. Pay up.

There are two ways to keep Long's Garden Book coming to you each January. One is to send me an order. That puts you in good and regular standing for two years more. The other way is to request a copy. This is not quite so certain as the other way, because it isn't a case of "Women and children first", but "Customers first". After those who have ordered within two years have all had catalogues, we are glad to send to others on our list as long as our supply lasts. Every spring we have to refuse some late requests.

Of course, I don't expect an order from every one every year. No mail order house does. But I sometimes wonder how many of you folks are like the lady who told the druggist she believed in dividing her business between him and his competitor down the street. Told him she always bought her postage stamps from him and had her prescriptions filled at the other store. Seems to me sometimes that all I do for some of you is to supply stamps (being garden talks, etc., in this case) while some one else fills your subscriptions (seed and bulb orders). Not that I care at all, you understand, but I just wondered if you ever thought of it in that way!

"Your Colorado Sunset hollyhock has just bloomed and we are much pleased with it."—Wakefield Floral Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Over the Back Yard Fence

Well, folks, I trust that by the time you get this far, reading my little old home-grown catalogue or Garden Book, you have picked out a nice order to send me.

Knowing so well the quality of my stocks of seeds, bulbs and plants, I just naturally feel that anyone who has any sort of garden at all would find pleasure and profit in growing few or many of the good things listed in the foregoing pages.

On the one hand, it would be silly for me to pose as a philanthropist or Santa Claus. So I'll say frankly that what I want—what I need and must have, is orders—lots of orders, and many of these must be good fat orders, if I'm to keep calling on you every spring and fall.

On the other hand, anyone who really cares for a copy of my catalogue is welcome to it so long as my supply lasts, whether you ever order anything or not. If you get some entertainment and help from these pages, I'm mighty glad to know it. And that's the point. I want to make every catalogue more than a descriptive price list.

That's why I'm devoting all these pages to informal talks and suggestions.

Some of my good and well meaning friends—hard headed, hard boiled business men—say I ought to use all this good space to list, describe and sell more goods, and send the helpful suggestions only to those who buy. And there's some sense to that, too.

But I'm kinda sot in my ways, and have an idea I'll just keep on doing as I please, which is to help you in this way with your garden problems, whether you buy from me or not.

Informal—No Highbrow Stuff

It's my purpose to make these talks very informal—just sorta like I stopped hoeing in my back yard and went over to the fence to swap experiences with you in your garden, without dolling up before calling on you or rehearsing any fine flowery speech, logically arranged and grammatically correct.

I'll leave it to the magazines to tell about English gardens, Japanese gardens, Italian gardens, sunken gardens, and roof gardens. Many of these phases have their place. But somehow I feel that what you want most right now is a few hints about some of the more common and practical points. Or, perhaps to be reminded of some things you really do know, but may overlook.

Before going a step farther I want to have a clear understanding about one thing in this connection.

I don't promise to continue these talks from year to year. I may quit any time. There is one thing that might cause me to quit. There's a growing tendency for customers to think that because I give so many helpful suggestions in my catalogue I will answer questions not covered in these talks.

This I am not in a position to do. I carry a heavy load, and every year it seems to grow bigger and heavier. It's a real man's job to look after my gardens and seed store, with ten thousand and then some, details. My success, and yours, depends upon my doing this work right. And that comes first. So don't write me about individual garden problems. Write your garden and farm magazines, your county agents, your agricultural colleges, or ask your neighbors. There's a lot of information to be collected here and there in this way. Better be swapping garden experiences than discussing all the details of current scandal and crime.

So that's that. Now that we understand the situation, let's go on with the story.

I wonder—is it necessary for me to spend

much time explaining the advantages of having a garden, a good garden, and improving the home surroundings? Seems like this is so self-evident that no long-winded plea for the home garden has a place here.

And yet, there are the most interesting and fascinating discoveries awaiting you! Yes, right there in that garden you have been hobnobbing with for years, perhaps. There are new and different varieties of vegetables; there are flowers, the form, size, color and beauty of which you may never have believed possible. Is it any wonder that gardening is becoming such a favorite pastime and hobby? One thing I like about this sort of hobby is that it isn't a one-man hobby. The whole family can ride with Dad, when he makes gardening his hobby.

Gardening Is Easy—It's Fun!

Now, let's see—where had we better commence? Well, suppose I tell you that I think many of our garden talks, cultural directions, timely tips, and so on, are too serious. We make it too hard, or seem too hard, to succeed. We may scare some aspiring gardeners out of the garden altogether.

It is true that there seems no end of things that should be learned and practiced, in order to get the best results. But, on the other hand, it's really amazing and certainly gratifying to note the worth-while results attained by inexperienced gardeners, even children, who make what would be considered great blunders, by others better informed. It's another case of "Ain't Nature Wonderful".

Nature certainly does come along and patch up a lot of our mistakes. To be sure, the more we can learn about Nature's ways and methods, and co-operate with her, the better. But, let's shelve the idea that there is any great mystery about gardening. It isn't hard. It's easy. It's fun, when you catch the gardening spirit.

As you will notice, these talks are more for the small gardener than those operating on a large scale. Commercial growers are usually pretty well informed along these lines. But if any gardener, large or small, fails to find at least one helpful tip in these talks, just mention it to one of the ushers as you pass out and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Finding Room for Gardens

I'm up against a certain handicap in trying to fit suggestions to conditions in your own particular locality, for this reason: My catalogues go to customers scattered pretty generally over the whole United States and Canada. What I say about spading up the ground in fall and letting it freeze over winter doesn't help my friends in Florida and southern California. And you folks living where you get so much natural irrigation from the clouds, and where evaporation is very slow, can't appreciate the problems of our gardeners in Colorado and other places where we have almost perpetual sunshine, some rains, but very rapid evaporation. Therefore, you will have to pick out what you can use from the ideas I try to put across, and adapt them to your own conditions of soil and climate. Some thoughts will have to be remodeled or revamped. As Jeff has so often put it, "Use discretion", always.

Now where shall we have that garden of yours? Not much choice, as a rule. Have to take the space at hand and make the best of it. As for space, maybe you can find more by spading up some of the neglected corners or waste places. Often a few feet along both

sides of the lawn can be used—less grass and more flowers. As a rule it is better to use such space, stolen from the lawn, along the sides or lot lines, rather than to have beds in the body of the lawn. However, this is largely a matter of personal preference and fitting the flower beds to the individual yard. Often flowers can be worked in around the shrubbery. Tulips and other fall bulbs are especially adapted to this handling. Planting in borders or in groups, according to room and arrangement of shrubbery will produce pleasing effects.

Then again, it may be that a judicious or even drastic pruning of trees will help wonderfully in making two flowers bloom where but one bloomed before. Or, maybe none bloomed, because of too much shade.

Preliminary Soil Work

The kind of soil, its mechanical condition and fertility, is another important matter. Here again we have to work with the material at hand, as a foundation. Unfortunately, the soil near the average house and just where you want your finest display of posies, is the worst on the premises. This because much of it has been placed there in excavating for the basement of the house. But there is nothing serious about all this. I've taken the most wornout and unpromising soil and brought it up to a high state of friability, fertility and productiveness. Takes some time, work and expense, to do a good job.

If top soil is too light and sandy (which is seldom the trouble) you can improve it by having some stiff or clayey soil hauled in and mixed with it. If the reverse is the case (and more often it is), then you can subdue it and make it easier to handle, in several ways. If to be had, get some very fine sand, or silt, and put this on your garden 3 to 6 inches deep. Then plow or spade it under and turn it up again and keep working it over and into the native soil. The beneficial effect will last for years.

Other methods, and they can be used singly or combined with each other or this sand or silt plan, are: **Working plenty of coarse manure, leaves, or even plain straw, into the soil.** This is best done in the fall. Here again, the operation of reploting or respading several times to get an even distribution of the manure is helpful. But can be done several months apart. Might catch an open spell in winter for one operation, another early in spring, and so on. If soil especially stiff and stubborn, you might sacrifice a whole season's use of it, so as to incorporate an extra heavy coat of manure or straw into the soil. **Employing what is known as green or vegetable fertilizer.** This is the growing and turning under of green crops, such as peas, rye, barley or sweet clover. The greatest of these for loosening up soils is sweet clover. The white blossom biennial is considered best by many authorities. But if sown early in the spring and kept well-watered during the summer it will do its work in one year instead of two, though leaving it the second year if you can spare the ground is still better. Should be turned under before stems get too woody. The decayed vegetation of this or other green crops acts as a fertilizer as well as to help loosen the soil.

In fact, the trouble with most soils that are not productive enough is often not a lack of plant food, but a mechanical condition of the soil that does not liberate the elements needed by the plant. Thus the adding of humus through coarse manures, straw, leaves, green crops, corrects this condition and liberates the needed plant food as well as renders the soil more pervious to water, which is

needed to dissolve these elements the plants require and make them available or digestible. All of which is a longer story than we can go into fully here. But I've given a good deal of space to this, to start you to thinking and acting along these lines.

Watch Your Step, When Ground Wet

But there's one thing we can all do, at no expense, to help keep the garden soil in good condition for germination of seed, growth and development of plants, and ease in cultivating the crop. That is to avoid working the ground, or walking on it, when the soil is wet. Keep off, and hold off digging, planting or cultivating when ground is too wet. This applies especially to heavy or clayey soils. To test, squeeze some of the soil in the hand. If it sticks together pretty well it is just right for making mud balls, marbles or bricks, but in a bad way for preparing for a seed bed. The one exception to this is late in fall, just before freezing of ground. Then it is desirable to spade or plow the ground when somewhat wet, for it will disintegrate or pulverize better with alternate freezing and thawing during the late fall and winter.

Many visitors to my gardens think I'm grouchy because I refuse to let them run pell-mell up and down the rows of my glads and other flowers. There's a reason, and it isn't that I'm especially grouchy. Don't walk on the soil near your growing plants more than you have to, whether ground is wet or dry, but least harm done when it is dry. Keep in paths or around the edges unless cultivating or picking vegetables and flowers.

Later on I'll have something to say about "Garden Strategy", as I call it. Meaning doing the right thing at the right time, thus saving a lot of work, making what work you do more effective, and co-operating with Nature, letting her work for you even though she isn't on your payroll. I'll also try to help you "Pester the Garden Pests" after they have actually arrived.

These two subjects are closely related at times. For instance, the best time to pester some of these pests is not next summer after they show up, but right now, late in the fall and at such times during the winter as soil and weather conditions will make this not only possible but easy. (I'm writing this early in December. That's how I happened to say "now".)

Take the Cut Out of Cutworm

Take cutworms, for instance. Every season I hear complaints about the activities of these extravagant epicures of the garden. Extravagant because they eat so small a portion of the plant they ruin. Perhaps I should knock on wood when I say it, but whether it is proof of my theory or just fool luck, the truth is I almost never notice any damage from cutworms in my own gardens. If I didn't hear about them from others I might forget there are such "varmints".

And this is the way I pester these and many other garden pests. I don't quit my garden work just as soon as I harvest the crops. Just look at the average garden, and you will see how many gardeners drop everything as soon as the returns for the season are all in. My plan is to stay on the job until we get the whole garden or gardens cleaned up. All dead plants and trash not suitable for plowing under is cleaned up and burned. We give special attention to the edges, corners and outlying districts where garden pests may already have taken apartments for the winter or would like to find protection there.

Many garden pests prepare, in some stage or other, to protect themselves in the soil, at

various depths below the surface. I realize that it is a cruel thing to do, but I wait until very late in the fall, when these pests have satisfied themselves that they are well-located for the winter. Then I plow the ground deep, turning up many of these undesirable citizens to the winter elements, which work while I sleep, and cause great mortality in the garden. I haven't this thing figured out to a fine science, but so long as it works and so long as the humane society doesn't get after me, I propose to continue this heartless cruelty.

Let Nature Do the Work

This, however, is but one of the two main reasons for late fall plowing. The other is that it puts the ground in much better shape for the next season's crop than can be done by allowing the garden or field to lie flat and sodden over winter, then do all the work on it in spring. At least, you can put the soil in shape with less work. This because when thus turned over, loosened up and left somewhat rough, the soil will respond to Nature's freezing and thawing, which gradually pulverizes it better than can be done any other way, many times. Large lumps should be broken up, but the fall plowed ground should not be leveled off smooth. One reason is that when rough, little soil will blow away if high winds occur when ground is dry. The other is that the action of the frost is better if surface not smoothed and packed down until spring.

Learn More from Other Sources

Really, I didn't intend to say so much about garden pests. I fear some faint-hearted gardeners may quit before they start if hear so much about this phase of gardening. So I'll say that these pests come and go. Sometimes we may have them, or some of them, sometimes not. One locality may be troubled one season with one sort of pest while another may escape altogether or entertain some other kind. The Big Idea about mentioning them at all is to help you outwit them or head them off so far as can be done, and also to post you on what to do in case they threaten to make serious trouble. To a large extent, we can forget them in our garden enthusiasm. Just sorta keep them in mind always, and be ready for them if a pitched battle occurs. Refer to page 59 for detailed suggestions as to best ammunition and how to use it.

Space does not permit me to give specific directions for planting and caring for each kind of vegetables and flowers. That would require a whole book, or even a good part of a "five-foot shelf", for there is no end to what could be said and learned in connection with this big subject.

My idea is to cover the ground in a general way, and help you get started to thinking, investigating and experimenting yourselves. Then, for good measure, I'll go into details regarding the care of some of the flowers that are grown in most gardens. Here and there also, you will find some tips and pointers for the vegetable garden as well. With so many good flower and farm magazines to be had now at small cost, we can all glean many valuable helps from many sources.

Pansy Pointers

A little shade for pansies is good, but too much shade will cause tall, soft plants with few or no blossoms. Most all my own pansies are grown right out in the open garden with full exposure to sun. This means somewhat smaller blossoms during the hot summer days, but marvelous blossoms and great quantities of them in spring and fall.

Soil for pansies should be good and rich if possible. If can not be made so before planting, then a few top dressings of sheep or other manure, or bone meal, will help a great deal. Ammonium sulphate, to be had at any Ford garage, is also good. Any or all these can be used from time to time. Avoid fresh poultry manure, for it may burn the plants. So will too much of some other fertilizers. Use little and often when giving top dressings.

Pansy seed may be sown right out in the open garden any time in early spring as soon as you begin your first gardening. The plants will bloom from early June until hard-freezing weather. Just mere frosts will not stop a pansy bed from blooming. Here at Boulder we often pick pansy blossoms every month in the year, though sometimes may skip December or January, or both. The point is, that pansies are cool weather plants and don't need to be coddled and fussed with a great deal.

The seed may of course be started indoors along in early March or even February, and plants set out later on. In that case, keep the plants rather cool, so they make good roots but do not develop tall spindling plants. Thin out or transplant if seem too thick in box. Set box outdoors to harden plants when weather permits.

Pansy seed takes 11 to 20 days to germinate. The soil must not dry out during this period. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Another good plan is to sow pansy seed in the fall. I sow every ten days from early August to September 20th. The reason I sow at intervals like this is to have plants suitable for taking up and shipping, from March to late May. The earliest sowings make good husky plants by time winter sets in, while the latest sowings produce tiny plants that will develop to best transplanting size in May.

For years now I've made a specialty of supplying these seedling plants, well-rooted and wintered outdoors, at such reasonable prices that many gardeners just let me grow their plants instead of buying seed and caring for the little plants themselves. However, it is still cheaper of course to start with the seed. Not a bad idea to get some plants and some seed—the plants for your early spring blossoms and the seed to supplement this early start. The best pansy plants to buy, in my opinion, are the toughened outdoor plants that will bloom soon after being set out. I always pick off blossoms and buds if set out blooming size plants, so one might as well use plants not in bloom. The immediate effect of plants in bloom is more than offset by the cost, and the later performance. Smaller plants adapt themselves better and usually prove more satisfactory.

After pansy plants have bloomed luxuriantly for a while in rich soil, and have been mauled over a good deal in picking the flowers, they get tall and ragged, and flowers not so large. Then I shear off the beds within say an inch and a half of the ground. New sprouts start up at once and in several weeks the beds again begin to bloom, and plants are more compact and sturdy. In picking pansy blossoms I always take part of the branch as well as the stem. Thus the branch, leaves, stem and blossom, make a cut flower one may never have believed possible from a pansy bed. And it doesn't take many such branches to make a nice-sized bouquet. Cut this way, pansies can be used in vases, and last a number of days. Taking the branch, down within two inches of the root, is good for the plant. Others will grow.

I know of only three pansy pests. One is a special pansy worm, not numerous, and can be dealt with by hand picking, though arsenate of lead could be used. Lice and red spiders

are the other two. Lice can be controlled by frequent spraying with tobacco solutions, mentioned elsewhere. Presence of ladybugs indicates lice. The ladybugs will, if plentiful enough, clean up the lice. Don't kill the ladybugs. Red spiders protect themselves with their fine webs, so it is hard to deal with them. Best method is frequent sharp spraying close to and all over and under the plants, with hose. They can't stand much of that.

Our Boulder climate is milder than in many places, though we do have real winter at times. Some of my older and stronger pansy plants are just left to rustle for themselves. I don't cover them at all, and they usually come through all right. The smaller ones, from fall-sown seed, I usually cover with excelsior, torn to shreds and spread over the beds just so it hides the ground—simply to prevent soil drying out and thawing out too much, and keep the winds from whipping the plants. This covering is held down by poultry wire well-staked along each side. My beds are 120 feet long and 3 to 4 feet wide. I use the excelsior on the very smallest plants from latest fall sowings. Other beds are covered by throwing the old dahlia and zinnia stalks over them. I'd use brush, too, if I had it. All covering comes off very early in spring, to keep the plants tough. Tops of plants thus wintered are tough and sure look tough at first, but the roots are strong and if the roots are good the tops soon come on fine and dandy.

Dahlia Don'ts

Don't plant the whole clump that you dug up last fall. Divide it so as to leave an eye or two on each tuber. The eyes are located near where the tubers join the base of stalk, and nowhere else. Not like potatoes, that have eyes other places than the one end.

Don't plant a tuber with badly bruised or broken neck. Many necks are ruined in taking up, storing and handling the clumps. The neck is the slim portion near the place where tuber meets the base of stalk. Some tubers, though, are almost round and have no well-defined neck.

Don't plant tuber in upright position. Lay it flat instead. Cover about 4 inches.

Don't plant before ground warms up. Glad-iolus bulbs may be planted very early, but dahlias are much more tender. In our section we plant from about April 20th to middle of June. May best month in most places.

Don't forget your dahlias after planted. They may need a little watering to bring them up. Do not need heavy irrigation at this stage, however. Begin hoeing or cultivating soon as plants are up, working soil deep at first, but more shallow when buds begin to form. Many hair-like roots run far out from plants and very close to surface. Too deep cultivating cuts them off.

Don't set tubers closer than 18 inches in row and rows closer than 3 feet. More room may be given, but dahlias will thrive as close as this in good soil and with care.

Don't worry about having to stake dahlias. You can keep your plants bushy if you wish, by pinching them off after 3 or 4 sets of leaves have formed. Pinch or cut out the top of plant, leaving 2 sets of leaves, from which points side branches will be sent out. A second pinching off may be done if you wish to keep the plant still lower.

Don't get the wrong idea about the size and value of a dahlia tuber. Amateurs frequently think that the larger the tuber the better, and that a small tuber will not make good. Often the reverse is true. For one thing, different varieties make different size tubers. What might be a small tuber of

Millionaire, for instance, would be a large one of Rosa Nell. Professional growers pick out and plant the smaller tubers. They produce good roots and more new tubers, as a rule, than the large roots or tubers. We commercial growers cut off and plant only a part of large tubers, using, of course, the end that has the eye or eyes.

Don't cut dahlia blossoms during the heat of the day, if can avoid it. Very early in morning or late in evening much better. Plunge the stems in cold water soon as possible. Spraying backs of blossoms several times a day will help keep from wilting. Burning the cut end of stems or plunging them into several inches of boiling water also helps keep the flowers. Don't let steam injure blossoms. Hold them to one side.

Don't be rough with your dahlia roots when take them up in fall. Handle like soft-shelled eggs, to prevent breaking or injuring the slender necks of tubers. Take up after frosts have killed tops.

Don't break your back storing all the dirt that comes up with clump of dahlia tubers or burying them in sand or soil, unless you crave exercise. Is all right to store this way, but not necessary. Gently tap the stalk near roots, after digging, and most of the soil will drop off. But if sticky, turn the hose on and wash roots clean.

Don't let the roots dry enough to shrivel them at all before storing. We pack in barrels well-lined with newspapers, then watch and if top tubers show signs of shriveling we throw papers or old sacks over tops of barrels. This is in a dry basement. You will have to suit your methods to your own storage conditions. Before packing away, cut off stalk within inch or two of clump. Then pack the clumps upside down so any moisture in remaining part of stalk can drain out. Watch clumps during winter and give more air or less as needed. Even if dry and shrunken, they will often grow all right. Divide in spring before planting.

Don't think that dahlias will mix, planted close together. They will come true from the divided clumps, but seed never comes true.

Don't buy dahlia tubers on price basis only. There is a vast difference in the sort of tubers sent out by various growers and seed houses. Some tubers will make good and some will not. At best, some may fail, but most of us will gladly help you out in case of bad luck, even if the tuber was not at fault.

Additional suggestions will be sent with tubers ordered.

How to Grow Asters

The aster does best when brought to flower late in the season. It comes in after many other flowers have come and gone, and will bloom right up until rather heavy frosts. However, a succession is desirable, and can be had in several ways. By planting seed at intervals of several weeks from March indoors to last of May outdoors, you can prolong the aster season a number of weeks. Planting early and later varieties at the same time will also accomplish this to a considerable extent. My mixtures of various kinds in separate colors and all colors mixed, contain varieties that will not all bloom at once. Royals are medium early, Crego and Asternum a bit later, and Boulderado Beauties largest and latest of all.

Asters transplant easily and may be started indoors, but do very nicely sown outdoors any time after early April. They stand quite a little cold. Read about germinating small seed elsewhere. Plants should be set or thinned to 6 to 10 inches in the row, and

rows a foot or more apart. Extra rich ground may cause stem rot. Fairly rich ground is good, but should not be given fresh manure. Just good garden cultivation and watering should produce a fine crop, though more or less of the plants may be taken with the blight, for which there seems to be no definite preventative and no cure. This, like some insect pests, is worse some seasons than others. Some sections escape altogether every year, while others may suffer some seasons. Planting on new ground, and in partial shade often helps. East side of house or other building is good location for asters. Avoid overwatering. This often causes the "yellows" or blight.

Strawberry Suggestions

The evolution of the Everbearing strawberry means a revolution in the growing of this most delicious and popular fruit.

In some sections the spring or June bearing varieties will still be grown on a large scale. But for the home garden and now for market growers also, some of the larger improved Everbearing kinds are fast supplanting the old sorts that one has to care for a whole year with the hope of picking berries just a few weeks. I say the hope of doing so, for in many localities late frosts may leave little or nothing for the year's labor and expense.

If you grow Everbearing strawberries you don't lie awake nights worrying about possible damage from frost, hail or high water. If one promising picking is frozen your loss for the year is only partial and comparatively small, for the plants will soon bloom again and produce many pickings during the balance of the season. And the season for Everbearers lasts until way late in the fall.

NEW AND BETTER EVERBEARERS

Formerly one of the weak features in connection with Everbearing varieties was that the berries were too small after the first season. I have seen large patches of the well-known and popular Progressive, for instance, loaded with berries the second year, but on account of berries being small it was hard to get them picked at a profit. But it does seem as though some of the old kinds have sort of run out and can not be depended upon as formerly.

Fortunately, there are some newer sorts to be had now that produce a very satisfactory crop the first season, and also are keen competitors of the June bearing varieties the next spring, the berries being large and fine, bringing top prices. Then these Everbearers continue to bear, with short resting periods, all summer and fall. They will of course bear again the year after that, but it is doubtful if it pays to leave a bed more than the two years. The two varieties that I have selected from many tried out are Pride of Denver and Mastodon. Both these are "perfect"—do not need fertilization from another kind.

Give your strawberries rich, well-fertilized ground. They are heavy feeders. Rich soil and lots of water are two main requirements. Frequent cultivation is also important. Artificial watering can be given either by running water along the rows or by overhead sprinkling. I can't see any particular difference in results if you are sure to give the plants a good soaking and often.

Set plants on level ground, not on ridges. Space the plants 12 to 18 inches in the row and rows 24 to 42 inches apart, according to method of cultivation and space you can spare. If to be worked with horse-drawn tools, make rows 36 to 42 inches apart.

PLANT EARLY IF POSSIBLE

Before setting the plants, trim off all foliage except a mere leaf or so. Also clip off the tips of the roots. Tiny roots will branch out from these clipped ends. Set plants with crown level with ground, and pack ground very tight around the roots, excluding all air. Water each plant heavily soon as set and keep soil wet for several weeks. Pouring water in each hole before planting is an excellent plan also, one of the best. Spread the roots out fan-like, rather than stick them in all in a wad, tangled and twisted.

After plants begin to take hold and show signs of growth, begin careful hoeing about them. Guard against hoeing into the roots to loosen them. Often when growth starts it will push the plant up, exposing too much of the crown and part of the roots. To prevent this, go over the patch and tramp around each plant with toe or heel, packing the soil and drawing some more soil up to the plants if seem to need it.

SEVERAL METHODS GOOD

Some growers use the hill method, never allowing runners to set, but cutting them off as fast as appear. This leaves a large plant, clump or bush where original plant was set. It is one good plan. Others prefer to let a few runners set and train them into a sort of row or hedge, keeping all surplus runners cut off, and a clear space between the rows. Still others let all runners have their own way. This is not a good plan unless you are growing for plants more than for berries. If many runners are allowed to set, it is a good idea then to dig out a good many of the plants if bed is allowed to remain more than two years, or even take some out in spring of the second year. Remove where thickest. I usually remove the old or original plant. Dig around the plants and work in a top dressing of fine manure, bone meal, Ford fertilizer, or some of each. Such top dressing good any time. Not much at a time, but every few weeks or so, near the plants, but not in the crowns.

If you receive plants real early they will probably look very bad, and even appear almost lifeless. That is because they are practically dormant. But they are really better for setting out then than later on when have luxuriant foliage and look much more promising and pleasing to the eye. So don't worry about appearance of plants.

Keep blossoms picked the first season until along early July, to give the plants a good start. Finally, don't expect every plant of an Everbearing variety to bear, or all bear at same time. The best Everbearing kinds are results of crossing with the large June varieties, and some plants will revert and bear only in June. The proportion is seldom large, but this is likely to occur. Some additional suggestions will be sent with our shipments of strawberry plants.

In our Boulder climate, I never cover or mulch strawberry plants in winter. Doubt if necessary in many sections. But if you do mulch them, then wait until very late in fall, preferably until ground has frozen a little. Then put coarse manure, hay, straw, excelsior or tomato vines over the bed, but not much, if any, right on top of the plants. Work it more in between the plants. Remove very early in spring.

Improvements

"Little beds of flowers,
Little coats of paint,
Make a pretty cottage
Out of one that ain't."

How to Grow Giant Zinnias

Get seed of the marvelous Colossal and Dahlia-Flowered kinds, from some good source. Big difference in stocks. Ours is grown by the firm that specializes in Zinnias and has originated many of the best varieties to date.

Zinnias are so easy to grow that there's almost "nothing to it". For largest blooms, the **ground should be rich**, and after plants begin to bloom they should have an abundance of water. Sure, ground must be cultivated, until plants in full bloom.

Just sow the seed out in beds where you wish the plants to bloom, though plants may be transplanted also. Sow seed thin, one seed every few inches. Cover about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths inch. Keep soil moist to germinate seed. Sow about ten days before usual date for latest frost. Thin plants to 8 or 10 inches, or even more, in the row. Rows about 2 feet apart.

How to Grow Cannas

Cannas thrive best in warm climate, sandy soil, full sunshine all day, and with plenty of water.

Canna bulbs or roots are slow to start, but make rapid growth later on when weather gets warm. Set the roots as close as 12 inches apart, if you wish. Plant soon as ground warms up, about middle of April to May 1st, or even later. Cover 3 or 4 inches. Frequent cultivation and plenty of water should be given.

After fall frost, cut tops off close to ground, dig and store safe from frost, in somewhat damp cellar. Or, if cellar is dry, sprinkle the roots once in a while during the winter. May be packed in boxes or set on floor. Throwing old sacks or papers over them will prevent drying out. Dirt may be left on or removed. Each spring planted single root makes a clump by fall. These are easily pulled apart the next spring before planting. Any piece with an eye or bud will grow, regardless of size, shape or appearance of roots.

Concerning Fertilizers

In addition to turning under green crops, mentioned elsewhere, use other fertilizers from time to time. Stable manures are still to be had in many places, but not everywhere. Easiest to get in fall. Demand greater in spring. Any barnyard manure is helpful in the garden, just so not too fresh and not applied too close to plants and bulbs. Beware using fresh poultry manure. Very dangerous.

Pulverized sheep manure is excellent, and quite safe to use, as not likely to burn plants. Use as top dressing near plants during growing season. Your local seed or feed store can get this for you. Commercial fertilizers of various kinds, as well as Ford fertilizer, and bone meal, good for working into soil when preparing ground or as top dressings. See Ford garage for Ford fertilizer. Use sparingly. Get the steamed bone meal. It acts quicker than the other kind.

"Irritating the Garden"

One summer evening a caller at a Boulder home asked the little girl who came to the door: "Is your father home?" "Yes," replied the little miss, "he's in the back yard irritating the garden." Of course, the caller found this man sprinkling the garden with the hose. But the little girl may not have

been so far off after all, in using the word irritating for irrigating. It is a fact that many gardeners do just about that—squirt just a little water on the garden and lawn which does little more than irritate the growing plants. Tiny plants do need just a little light sprinkling at a time and often. But when plants are larger they want a good thorough soaking once in a while, then want to be left alone a few days, maybe a week. Is far better to give a good watering, then cultivate as soon as ground is dry enough, than to just keep irritating the garden with daily light sprinkling, which brings the feeding roots close to the surface instead of keeping them at work lower down.

Strong Talk About Mild Onions

One thing I never do is to promise anyone that a certain onion is very mild. Some kinds naturally milder than others, but any likely to be hot. Depends a lot on how grown. If growth is rapid, with plenty of water, the onions will be milder than if plants stunted, growth slow, and water insufficient. Several of our customers have reported that they find Mountain Red Globes milder than some other kinds. But why a mild onion anyhow? If want something real mild, eat an egg plant, or mushroom.

In growing onions for market, use discretion. Don't grow too many of the Bermudas produced from onion plants. They are fine, but the onions must be marketed soon after matured. Can not be kept for rise in price like the standard sorts grown from seed, such as the Southport Globes, Silverskin, Danvers, Mt. Danvers, and Mt. Red Globe.

A COMMON ONION ERROR

According to Webster:

Scullion is a menial kitchen servant who washes kettles, scrubs floors, and the like.

Scallion is a shallot, leek, or other onion that does not form a round bulb, hence, also an onion that has failed to make a slender, well-ripened neck, a thick-neck.

Better Than Agreed

There are a number of biennials and perennials that are usually described as blooming the second year from seed, and not thought of as likely to compensate us any the first year. But it is surprising how some of these do bloom the first year also, especially if planted early. Snap Dragons, Margaret Carnations, Sweet William, Delphinium, and many others bloom very nicely the first season from seed sown outdoors. I was surprised to find splendid spikes of Delphiniums one fall from seed sown the last of June. Of course they do still better after the first season. As soon as your Delphiniums are through blooming, cut the plants off. They will then bloom again the same season.

Consider Summer Mulching

Down South, and even here in Colorado, summer mulching can be employed to great advantage. This is simply covering the ground with a good thick dressing of straw, hay, or trash, after plants are pretty well grown. This keeps the ground moist, saves much watering, and winds up the season for weeding and cultivating. Understand, this is not to take the place of cultivation while plants are small, but is to be applied along in summer. It is especially desirable for such plants as Dahlias, Cannas, Asters, and all such good-sized plants.

General Suggestions for Growing Flowers from Seed

By observing these general suggestions you will be able to grow the different kinds of flowers, even though I do not give cultural directions in connection with each number on my list. Read this page once a week all season. I've boiled it down; there's a lot worth knowing and practicing in these few lines.

DO RIGHT THING AT RIGHT TIME

Unless your soil is quite sandy, be very careful about working it when too wet. Take a handful and squeeze it into a ball. If it fails to crumble when pulled apart, then it is fine for making marbles or 'dobe bricks, but too wet for working. Lay off until it dries out a bit more. You will gain in the long run. Some soils will not get over such handling, the rest of the season. You may work it down apparently fine, but there will be small lumps that will not pack well around the seed. Many times such soil will let the air in to the seed, dry it out and prevent germination.

PREPARING THE SEED BED

Next to securing the best of seeds is the matter of preparing the soil at the right time and in the right way. Every year I tell you to plow or spade up your gardens in the fall, leaving the ground rough so that Nature can work all winter for you, freezing and thawing the clods and making the ground mellow and fine for spring. Late fall plowing will also put a finish to many insect pests. I note that few people do this, but that's your loss.

You must have the surface fine and mellow to get best results, especially for fine seeds. After spading, use the rake vigorously and don't quit until you have the top soil as fine as possible.

For convenience in sowing, cultivating and picking the flowers, I like to lay off my gardens in beds about four feet wide, working from the paths and not tramping between the rows in the beds.

SOWING THE SEED

The finer the seed the shallower it should be covered. Petunia and other very fine seeds should be barely covered, other seeds that are larger should have one-fourth of an inch of soil over them, while the still larger seeds like nasturtiums and sweet peas may go down one to two inches. In this and all other work in your garden just use common sense. Imagine yourself one of the seeds and think how you would like to be treated. For extra early plants you may start the seed indoors, but for most things I prefer to wait until they can be sown in the open. I prefer the hardy, husky, outdoor-grown plants.

GERMINATING THE SEED

The smaller the seeds and the shallower they are sown the greater the danger of the light covering of soil drying out before the tiny roots get a good foothold in the ground below. Here's just where many people fall and then blame the seed and seedsmen who supplied it. As a matter of fact, seeds retain their vitality for years and it is indeed seldom that failure to germinate is due to poor seed. You must neither cover the small seeds too deep nor let them dry out a single hour if covered shallow. On the other hand, you can prevent germination by flooding and keeping soil excessively wet.

Now here's a secret! After sowing and covering fine seeds very shallow, spread a thin layer of excelsior, torn to shreds, or coarse hay or straw over the bed, holding it in place with poultry netting well staked down. Or if the netting is not at hand use brush, corn-

stalks, or anything that will not smother the plants. Burlap may also be used in place of the excelsior. This prevents wind blowing the soil and seed away, and prevents seed from being floated into piles when watering the beds, and keeps the soil from drying out. As soon as the plants show up, then remove the covering.

It took me a number of years to discover that many of my failures with small seeds were due to my not getting them covered, and to slight neglect, just at a critical stage, which allowed the soil to become dry, killing the tiny roots just starting.

This drying out is a serious matter and I can't say too much in trying to impress on you its importance. You see, at best, the tiny roots from small seed are very close to the surface. Just the least dryness, and it's good night for them. That's why I advise the excelsior, burlap or cheese-cloth covering.

I used to sow pansy, aster and other small seeds on top of bed and rake them in—or try to rake them in. Now I either sift a thin layer of fine soil or sand, or the two mixed, over the seed, or, more often, I make shallow trenches with a stick or marker, sow the seed in them and cover. Sometimes I make these tiny furrows close together and sow the seed broadcast, then rake it all over gently and evenly. This gives the seed a 50-50 chance of getting covered a suitable depth. And if half the seed germinates the plants will be thick enough.

CULTIVATING AND WATERING

Weeds are great bluffers. Get after them from the very beginning in a manner that will give them to understand that they might just as well give up the battle first as last. However, weeds are useful, for they keep us digging and scratching around the plants and thus giving the top soil just the treatment it needs, but without them many would forget to keep the soil so thoroughly worked.

Remember that plants need air as well as moisture. Keep the soil loose.

Furthermore, frequent stirring of the soil conserves the moisture and if you will "Use the hoe more" you will need to "Use the hose less." Most people water their plants too much and do not cultivate them enough, and for that reason I have adopted the slogan, "Use the hoe more and the hose less." That's where you have a hose, of course. The same applies to irrigating from a ditch. Dry farmers get good results by using the hoe often. When I say hoc I mean anything from a hairpin to a tractor that will stir the soil. I use a garden rake a great deal in place of a hoe when plants are small. With some plants you can rake right over the rows without injuring the plants. Rows of gladioli from bulbets can be raked until plants are six inches high.

NOT ALWAYS TRUE TO COLOR

Do not be surprised if flowers planted in separate colors do not all come true to color. There is always a chance of slight mixing in the handling of seeds, with the best of care. Moreover, plants will "sport" at times. That is, they will produce flowers different from any known distinct variety. This is a virtue instead of a fault, for many of our finest varieties came by chance in just this way, the grand Giant Spencer sweet peas being a notable example. The new red sunflower, which originated here at Boulder, is another example. Zinnias do not all come true to color.

Garden Strategy

Often we can save work by doing certain things when conditions are most favorable, or thinking a little harder when new problems arise. Cultivating the ground with rake or hoe before a weed shows up may kill millions of them just starting. Thinning plants or weeding the rows when the ground is just moist and soft enough so the plants come out easily saves time and insures a good job. Stirring the soil at just the right time after rain or irrigation conserves the moisture and cheers the plants wonderfully. In short, by working more from the neck up we shall need to work less from the neck down.

For instance: In the fall of '21 we dug a lot of Le Marechal Foch and Flora bulbs and bulbets. The bulbets of these new varieties were valuable, so we wanted to save them all. We shoveled dirt, bulbets and all into gunny sacks after removing the bulbs from the rows. Then we washed the bulbets. This usually leaves them nice and clean, and is done in this way: We pour a painful of bulbets, dirt, gravel and whatever trash may be included, into a wash tub. Then, with a hose, we fill the tub nearly full of water. The lighter trash, such as pieces of gladiolus roots and husks, is then floated off. The tub is again filled with water, and contents stirred or agitated rapidly which causes the bulbets to swim, but the soil and gravel remain in the bottom. Tipping the tub quickly floats off the bulbets into trays with fine wire screen bottoms. Repeating this several times separates all the bulbets, and the job is usually thus completed.

A new problem arose this time. It appears that this soil had been the happy hunting grounds of many angle worms. The worms were loath to part with Foch and Flora. In fact they were set on staying with them, through thick and thin. They refused to float off with the light trash, and were equally head strong about remaining with the dirt and gravel in bottom of the tub. Therefore we had to unscramble about two bushels of bulbets and angle worms somehow. We could employ the tedious process of picking out the worms, or picking out the bulbets and leaving the worms.

What would you have done? Plan a fishing party, inviting a score of boys, turning them loose to dig for bait in these trays of bulbets? Good! I also thought of that. Not a bad idea. But I thought of another plan. We always keep quite a flock of chickens. Occasionally, not often, they get out and romp on my gardens and my temper. Sez I to myself, sez I: "You fool fowls owe me something. Here's a chance for you to make good." So we spread the contents of the trays out thin and carried the trays into the chicken yard. As anticipated, a big white Blufforpinhorn rooster soon jumped aboard a tray and called out: "Hear ye! Hear ye! First and last call for lunch. Hurry, but don't crowd. Women and children first!"—then, rooster-like, proceeded to gobble up as much of the lunch as possible. The festive board was quickly surrounded. Soon those bulbets were clean, ready to dry and ship.

Don't Kill the Cops

If Mr. Toad is found in your garden, don't harm him, but treat him as a friend, for he is your friend, arresting and executing garden criminals.

If your sweet peas or pansies seem sick and you find lady bugs on them, don't jump at conclusions. It's lice or aphids that have injured your plants, and the lady bugs are there trying to exterminate these pests.

Why Is a Weed?

How many times have we wondered why in the world there should be such things as weeds, also insect pests. I'm still wondering about the latter, but have a very firm conviction that the weeds serve a good purpose in one way at least. If weeds didn't grow as they do, the most of us would just naturally neglect the important matter of cultivating our plants. We might say we wouldn't, but I'll just bet we would. Our gardens need frequent stirring of the soil, both between the rows and among the plants, and it is in getting after the weeds, or trying to get the drop on them, that we give our plants this much needed cultivation, letting air in to the roots, putting the food elements, that the soil contains, into such shape that the plants can get hold of and utilize them.

Don't Kill Big Weeds!

No, I don't mean you should let them remain and go to seed. Don't worry about the weed seed crop for next year. There will be ample of this anyhow. What I mean is, don't ever let the weeds get big. Cut them down, or pull them up, in their tender youth. Funny, isn't it, how we think we are really doing something great when we slaughter large size weeds, but we don't feel half that glow of satisfaction when we kill 'em off when small and when it is so much easier done. But the time to get the weeds is before they take their toll from the soil's fertility. Frequent raking, hoeing and cultivating will get the weeds just as they are sprouting or opening their eyes on a very unfriendly world—for the weeds.

How to Transplant Weeds

This is easy. It's a natural gift with some gardeners. Simply have the ground wet when you go forth to give the garden the once over. Cut the weeds off well under the roots, but don't scatter them about. Follow the hoe with your feet, packing the recently loosened soil as you go. Then to complete the job, turn the hose on before the soil has had time to dry out well after hoeing. This treatment is practically sure to leave a good stand of weeds, full of life and pep.

Headwork and Footwork

Headwork is needed in all garden operations. Footwork is valuable at times also. For instance, when sowing and covering seed in rather dry ground, firm the soil well by walking right over the row. This brings the soil in close contact with the seed and prevents further drying out. Often seed will sprout planted this way, whereas if left with only the loose soil over it, would fail to germinate. Use the rake gently over the row after this treading. In transplanting roots, shrubs and trees, it is important to tramp or tamp the soil very firmly.

Burning Seeds and Bulbs

I know a lot of families who think they just can't afford anything more than the bare necessities for the home garden. They can't figure out an appropriation for a few nice flower seeds and bulbs. They really feel that way about it.

Yet they think nothing of taking a needless spin in the flivver of ten, twenty or fifty miles. Every mile burns up a packet of flower seeds or a gladiolus bulb. "Man has two great ambitions in life. One is to own a home; the other, to own an auto to get away from home." Funny, isn't it?

Pester the Pestiferous Garden Pests

Many of these pests come and go—are worse some years than others. We never know just what we may have to deal with before the season is over, but can be pretty sure will have trouble from some of them. So the sensible thing to do is to be ready to combat these undesirable citizens. "Do them as they would do you—but do 'em fust." Have a sprayer ready.

First, we must understand that some pests will eat poison, on plants or put out as bait, while others, known as sucking insects, cannot be poisoned the same way. They must be destroyed by contact poisoning—the dope must be sprayed **directly on the insect**, and when done right, gets his goat.

Other remedies or devices are repellants, anything having a vile odor, such as carbolic acid, kerosene, turpentine, etc. Or a substance making an irritating dust, as air-slacked lime, ashes, tobacco dust, will drive the intruders away for a time. The effect of these repellants lasts a short time only and may have to be repeated. Air-slacked lime mixed with flower of sulphur is recommended as one of the best repellants for some things. Fresh poultry manure placed close to but not touching squash plants sometimes halts the bugs. Young chickens running among the vines scare the bugs away.

Then there is physical violence, in which you go to it and pick the bugs off by hand or trap them and destroy them. The hard-shelled squash bugs may be trapped by laying pieces of boards or shingles near the plants at night. The bugs crawl under them and in the morning are sluggish, when may be captured and dealt with according to law! Aster beetles may be hand picked, as generally not a great many at a time. Some use slug shot for aster beetles.

For grasshoppers take 2 lbs. bran or corn meal, mix dry with 1 oz. Paris green or arsenate of lead. Then mix with this 2 tablespoonfuls of molasses and about 1 pint water to which has been added the juice of half a lemon. Mix all together and late in evening sow it very thin, making it into flakes almost like snow. This will prevent poisoning birds or animals. In a day or two you may not see any grasshoppers, dead or alive, and will think they did not take the bait but moved on. Careful search will disclose many dead grasshoppers hidden, for the reason when Mr. Grasshopper gets sick with a pain in his tummy he wants to be alone and drags himself off to some hidden spot.

Cutworms. The same mixture is also used for cutworm bait.

Now for spraying. Practically all the insects that trouble our Western gardens, and that can be controlled by spraying, can be handled with only two kinds of dope. For poison spray use arsenate of lead, tablespoon to gallon of water. For sucking insects (lice or aphids) use as a contact poison "Black Leaf 40", one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, or Sulphur-Tobacco soap.

There are other preparations that will accomplish the same ends, but with these two and a good sprayer you can be master of the situation in most cases.

Kerosene emulsion may be used in place of Black Leaf 40, also there are other tobacco preparations, soaps, etc., that are good, though the Black Leaf 40 seems to be the most effective. To make kerosene emulsion, dissolve one pound of laundry soap in one gallon soft water and heat to boiling point. Remove from fire and add 2 gallons of kerosene and stir vigor-

ously. After this is cooled, add 10 parts water to one part the kerosene dope. This may of course be made in smaller lots, just so the proportions are kept about the same.

Sweet pea lice, or aphids, should be pestered with contact poison—Black Leaf 40, Sulphur-Tobacco soap. Don't spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. Dashing the vines with hose discourages the lice.

Lice on cabbage may be sprayed with Black Leaf 40 or the kerosene emulsion. Throwing dust on the plants also helps.

Cabbage worms may be poisoned by spraying with the arsenate of lead solution until heads are half grown, with no danger of poisoning the heads, as grow from **inside**. Hot water, almost boiling, may be poured right on to the cabbage plants and will kill insects with which it comes in contact, yet does little or no harm to the cabbage. One gardener says he never fails to drive off cabbage worms by spraying or sprinkling the plants with water in which has been soaked some common tar paper. An experienced Brighton (Colo.) cabbage grower uses 1 lb. Paris green to 100 lbs. stucco, well mixed and shaken over the plants from a gunnysack.

Tiny fleas that eat turnips, radish, etc., just when they are coming up, may be controlled by shaking air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over the rows from a loose woven gunnysack. Ashes also help some.

Small striped melon and cucumber bugs generally give way if plants are dusted with tobacco dust. Good idea to have several pounds handy.

Corn root worm can be side-stepped by not planting corn in same place two years in succession.

This subject is too big by far for me to more than merely touch upon. Write your Agricultural College or County Agent for suggestions or bulletins.

To Kill Ants In Garden

Select a time when the ants are all at home, holding a family reunion. With sharp stick, make a few holes about 6 inches deep in the ant hill. Pour an ounce or two of carbon bisulphide into holes. Cover the hill with an old carpet or a Sunday newspaper. The fumes work downward and do the work. Ants may be kept off of peony buds by sprinkling them (the buds) with common pepper.

Destroying Squash Bugs

"The squash bugs, like chickens, come home to roost. I found that in the early morning a very small area contained millions of them, so I hit on the plan of killing them with a blue flame gasoline torch, such as electricians use for soldering. In about an hour I killed about 98% of all I had and have not seen a colony in years, and scarcely ever see a single bug. There was no damage to the plants, as the bugs fall on the ground as soon as they feel heat and hear a noise."—H. J. Baldwin, Minn.-sota.

SOME MORE BUGGY SUGGESTIONS

One market gardener says: "Mix creosote with dry soil, then scatter some of this around the hills of squash, and see the bugs go."

A dust mixture of nicotine sulphate, for which the United States Department of Agriculture will supply a formula upon application, will keep the striped cucumber beetle from cucumbers, melons, squash and pumpkin vines.

PLANT SURGERY

Sometimes plants will be benefited by a minor or major operation, as suggested herewith. I'm not saying this surgical work is absolutely necessary, but have found it helps some in my own gardening.

Asters. Even though the seed is sown out-gel longer stems and better blossoms, as a rule, if you take up and transplant the plants. If two or more crowns show on one root, cut or pinch out all but one, before transplanting. Clip the tops of the leaves when transplanting. As soon as the first bud—the center or crown bud—appears, pinch it off. You lose one large blossom with a short stem, but gain by increasing the length of stems and size of blossoms of the main crop.

Cabbage. Cut off the tops of leaves—about one-third—when transplanting, unless plants are quite small. Some plants have two crowns. Pinch out one. Some are blind, having no crown. Throw such away.

Cannas. Divide the clumps that you take up in the fall. A small root will make a good plant and a clump of roots by fall.

Canterbury Bells. Pinch or cut off every blossom as soon as it begins to fade. Keep plants watered and cultivated and they will bloom again the same season.

Cobea Scandens. When the plants are 4 to 6 inches high, pinch the tops and they will thicken up and make a denser covering.

Dahlias. Here's where nerve is required, small tuber is good then a big one is better doors where the plants are wanted, you will You may have the mistaken notion that if a and an undivided clump best of all. Absolutely wrong, especially regarding the clump. The clump MUST be divided if you want fine large blossoms. See suggestions elsewhere in "Garden Secrets" for dividing. Don't think you can yank off the tubers and that they will sprout from all parts like a potato. The eyes are all near the stem. Far better throw away the surplus, if do not have room to plant all the divisions, than to plant the whole clump. Better to give them to those who will appreciate and care for them.

To keep dahlia plants low and more bush form, and help to prevent their blowing over, pinch out the top when the first three pairs of leaves are developed. To get largest blossoms keep the plant pruned to only a few branches and then pinch off most of the buds, leaving the terminal one. Buds usually appear three in a cluster. Pinch off the two lower ones, leaving the center or terminal one. To make plants bloom their best late in fall, after the hot weather, cut the plant back within a foot of the ground along in July. New shoots or branches will develop and produce blossoms.

Daisy, Shasta. Cut them with long stems and a good deal of the foliage as fast as the blossoms come to full size. They will bloom again, and continue blooming if kept cut.

Dandelions. Cut the roots off just a little below the surface, as most people do when trying to rid the lawn of this pest, and the portion of the root left in the ground will make two or more dandelions grow where but one grew before, especially if you don't sow some clover and blue grass where the digging has been done. The grass tends to discourage the ambition of the dandelion root.

Delphiniums. Suppose to bloom once in a season, but by cutting them back as soon as they have bloomed you get another crop.

Gladioli. In cutting the flowers be sure to leave not less than four leaves to mature the bulb. Better leave six leaves or even more. Keep your glad bouquet looking fresh

and cheerful by cutting off the faded blossoms daily, and at the same time cutting an inch or two off the bottom of the stem. Make this cut on a slant. Change the water daily also. A glad bouquet should last at least a week, if spikes are cut when first blossom opens. Large gladiolus bulbs may be cut into 2 to 4 pieces before planting. Peel off the husk. Cut so as to get a portion of the root surface, also an eye, on each piece. Each piece will make a good flowering plant and a nice new bulb. Dust the cut surface with powdered sulphur. The cutting should be done the same day of planting.

Grass, Lawn. Begin cutting the new lawn as soon as the grass is several inches high. Cutting seems to thicken it up. Good plan is to cut often and let the short clippings remain on the lawn. Some of the best lawns I have seen never have the cuttings taken off the whole season through. This mulch also combats the dandelions, especially preventing dandelion seed from getting a start. Will not kill old roots of dandelions.

Gypsophila. (Perennial or Baby's Breath.) You can prolong the season of bloom by cutting back some of the plants when they are six inches to a foot high. They come on again, but flower later than those not cut back. Gyp roots may be pruned severely when transplanting.

Hollyhocks. In transplanting hollyhock roots, prune them quite a bit. They send out many fine roots from near the cut surfaces. It even benefits roots not transplanted to dig around them in the spring, and shove a spade down so as to cut some of the branching roots. If tops have made much growth before transplanting, then cut back the tops almost to the crown. But don't cut off the blossom shoot if it is showing plainly.

Iris. Sooner or later your iris crumps should be dug up and the roots pulled all to pieces and reset. Some cutting may be required, but usually the clumps divide naturally and can be pulled apart. A small division soon makes a good sized blooming clump. That's why the price paid for a root of some new and fine kind proves a valuable investment. Better discard some the older, less desirable sorts, if room limited, and keep adding some the newer kinds. Avoid planting iris in same soil that has had iris before. If do not wish to change location of iris bed, then dig out the old soil and put in some new.

Melons. If size rather than quantity is wanted, then pinch off all blossoms and small melons but a few. Prune back the vines also. Same with other vine vegetables, such as pumpkins, squash, "cukes," etc.

Pansies. Often the tops grow too fast for the roots, if to be transplanted. Don't be afraid to cut or pinch back the tops if they are at all tall and "sprangly." It is not really necessary to keep the blossoms picked for several weeks after setting out the pansy plants, but picking the blossoms and buds closely will give you better plants for later blooming. And when any plants get quite tall and "loppy" and untidy looking, cut them right off to within 2 inches of the ground. Water and cultivate and within two weeks or so you will have blossoms again and better ones than if had not been cut back. If plants turn brown the chances are the red spiders are at work. At first appearance of this, cut back the plants partially at least, so you can get at them from all sides and beneath the foliage with the hose. Give them a good sharp spraying daily and you will beat the spiders in their game.

Peonies. The clumps of peonies do not require dividing often, but if taken up the roots should be cut into several parts, each with several eyes. For some reason or other a large peony root seldom makes good when transplanted. Best results come from small divisions. Largest blossoms can be had by disbudding. Leave only one bud to a stem.

Petunias. Make them bushy and sturdy by pinching off the tops when the plants are a few inches high. Or, good size plants may be cut off and new shoots will develop, making a large bush.

Roses. The following suggestions I have taken from a helpful book, "How to Grow Roses", published by Conard & Pyle, West Grove, Pa. Price \$1.50, prepaid. Better send to this firm and get the book, for it gives many details I have not quoted.

Two and three year old plants should be cut back severely at time of setting out, in spring. Leave only 3 or 4 buds on Hybrid Perpetuals and about 6 on the Teas and Hybrid Teas. Cut stem just above a bud that points out. Pruning determines the size and quality of the flowers.

Hybrid Teas and most other hardy roses should be pruned in March. The tender roses, Teas and Hybrid Teas, need not be pruned until April, when the sap begins to flow and buds begin to swell.

If few but extra large and fine flowers are wanted then cut out to the base all but three to five shoots and cut these back so as to leave only 2 or 3 eyes to the shoot. The more shoots you leave and the longer you leave those that remain, the more flowers you will get, but they will be smaller than if less shoots are allowed to grow and these cut back nearer to the ground. In cutting out shoots, always remove the old ones and leave those of the previous season's growth. This is recognized by its fresher, smoother, and lighter colored appearance than the old wood. The strongest shoots should be saved, and care given to placement of these that will produce a symmetrical bush.

Sweet Peas. Plant surgery should be employed daily on your sweet pea vines after they begin blooming. The more you cut the more you have and the longer the season of bloom. Like many other flowers, sweet peas were never intended for stingy folks. The more you cut and give away the more you have, and the longer they keep blooming. Try picking sweet peas without cutting, but instead of pulling the stems away from the stalk, push towards it.

Swiss Chard. "Eventually, why not now?" Slowly, many gardeners are learning the value of this plant. As noted elsewhere, Swiss Chard is useful in several ways. It is one of those "cut and come again" vegetables, but instead of cutting off the entire plant you just cut or pull off the outer stalks. New ones keep growing from the center so that a continuous supply of greens may be had all summer and fall, from an early spring sowing. But Swiss Chard may be sown any time until along in July.

Tomatoes. If growth is rank it is well to keep the plants pruned back so as to develop larger fruits.

Thinning. Don't neglect thinning so as to give each plant enough room to develop well. I don't know of any set rule, for much depends on what is to be thinned. But watch your rows and begin thinning early, leaving the strongest plants. A second thinning may be desirable, or even a third. Often in thinning you can transplant and fill in vacant places. Always water transplanted plants at once.

Strawberries. In setting out strawberry plants, cut off the tips of the roots. Many new, fine, hair-like roots will develop on account of this operation. And the tops

should also be trimmed back so that just several crown leaves show. If plants are taken up real early in spring, they may yet be dormant, with no green leaves showing. Though apparently dead they do splendidly if set out at this stage, provided the ground does not freeze before they get rooted. Too much freezing of the ground may cause failure, but mere frosts do no harm to plants wintered in the open with no covering.

Sunflower. A neighbor's cow gave me a little interesting demonstration in plant surgery. She reached through my fence and ate off all the leaves and branches of some fine double Chrysanthemum-flowered sunflowers I had planted for display along the north side of my home garden. It looked like a case of "All is lost," but I just let the naked stalks remain and kept them watered and cultivated. They soon sent out new growth at the joints and before fall were fine symmetrical, bushy plants, with many branches loaded with golden double flowers.

In this connection I recall an experience with zinnias, reported me by a good customer, Mr. Samuel Yaggy, at Syracuse, Kansas. He said that when his zinnias were several feet high a hail storm cut them down so just the bare stalks remained. But to his great joy Nature came forward with an armful of spare parts and fitted up those plants so they bloomed gloriously after all. That's one thing about damage from hail—we should never be too sure that all is lost. Often Nature will come to the rescue and save the day.

Put the Garden to Bed

Here's where you need to "use discretion." In providing winter protection for plants, many gardeners overdo a good thing by applying too much cover. Get the idea, once for all, that the protection is not so much to keep the frost out as to keep it in, and you will have better "luck." It is the drying out of the soil, the alternate freezing and thawing, and the whipping by the winds, that harm our plants in winter. And, strange to say, the danger is greater in our mild Colorado climate than in some much colder sections. This for the reason that where snows come early and remain all winter the snow gives the needed protection.

In our section, we cover raspberry bushes completely with soil, after bending them down as close to the ground as can be done without breaking them. This should be done before the leaves have fallen. Some cover grape vines the same way; others let them rustle for themselves. It is hardly necessary to cover grapes. Strawberry plants usually come through fine with us, with no winter protection, but if you do mulch them with straw or coarse manure, be sure to put most of the covering between the rows and plants and very little, if any, on top of them. A little coarse covering on top is good, but be careful. Don't smother the plants with heavy coat of manure.

Pansies usually live over if covered and cared for as suggested in my special instructions for growing pansies, given on another page.

About all I use for putting my gardens to bed is excelsior, dahlia and zinnia stalks. Nothing very heating about these, thrown lightly over the beds. Yes, leaves are good for some things, but apt to smother such plants as pansies. I never use them on such small plants. They are all right to work in around rose bushes and other shrubs. Some protect roses by forming a mound of dirt up around each plant, 10 to 12 inches high, just before the ground freezes. Later they may put on a covering of straw or leaves. Or, the latter may be used without the hilling up.

Be sure to anchor all covering, if you have winter winds like we do here. By leaving some dirt on the Colossal zinnia roots and turning the root end of the plant west, toward the prevailing winds, these seldom blow off. The excelsior is held in place by poultry wire, well staked down. Where available, pine boughs are excellent, or even brush without foliage will answer for many things. Peonies, iris, gypsophila, need no protection.

Rotate Your Crops

That is, don't plant same kind on same ground year after year. Different plants take different things from the soil, to some extent. Different pests attack different plants (some living over in location where operated the previous season). Plant root crops where peas and beans were last year. Plant tomatoes where corn was, etc.

How to Grow Onion Sets

Ordinary sets (bottom sets) are nothing more than regular onions grown so close in the row that they cannot grow to large size. Withholding water also prevents their growing large. The seed is sown in rows, but the rows are made wider, 3 or 4 inches, instead of the usual narrow row. Long experience and judgment are required to produce sets well-matured and of ideal shape, but this is worth experimenting with on a small scale. 80 to 100 lbs. of seed to the acre are used for commercial set growing. For small garden use, an ounce for 25 to 30 feet of row—wide row. Red Wethersfield is used for growing red sets; Yellow Danvers for yellow, and Silverskin for white. Brown Australian and Mt. Danvers are also good.

To Make Head Lettuce Head

Use any heading variety I list, although Denver Market and Prize Head seldom make true solid heads. Iceberg and Hanson are fine for home garden, as both can be used as leaf lettuce also. Los Angeles is best for market. Fine for home, too.

Lettuce will seldom head in hot weather, unless grown in shade. It is a cool weather plant, doing best very early in spring, or late in fall, as head lettuce. The cool climate of the mountains is ideal for head lettuce. That's where the carloads are now grown for shipping. This is becoming a big and profitable industry in Colorado.

Sowing head lettuce seed late in fall, just before ground freezes, is one good way to get an early start the next spring. Very early spring sowing—March or early April is good. Bear in mind that the ground should be good and rich, and that the plants should be thinned or transplanted to 6 to 10 inches apart. Then they should be hoed often, the oftener the better. You can't expect to pluck large solid heads of lettuce from a bed in which the plants are as thick as the proverbial hair on the proverbial dog's back.

Peony Pointers

Although we might like to buy and plant big clumps and have them bloom freely the first season, yet this is not Nature's way. Plant divisions any time in fall or very early in spring. Fall is best. There is some advantage in planting strong one-year or two-year plants, but larger clumps will be a disappointment. Size of divisions often misleading. A small division from a 2 to 4-year-old plant is often better than a larger one from an older plant. Size of root not so very important either, as new roots are formed. Takes several years for peonies to show true to name blossoms.

Never neglect the peonies after they have bloomed. The care and regular watering you give them after blooming until fall produces, vigorous buds that will insure large and fine flowers the next year. As one peony grower sees it, the roots may be likened to storage batteries, which should be charged after blooming for the next flowering season. Fertilize by spading in manure around but not very close to peony plants. Never let the manure get close to roots or on top of the plants. This is important.

Doctoring Sick Plants

Do all you can to keep plants healthy, nipping insect attacks in the bud, so to speak, and promoting steady healthy growth by sensible care and cultivation. After a plant gets very sick, you'd better remove and destroy it, than spend much time trying to bring it back. Sure, there may be exceptions.

Would You Chew Wood?

You'd have a fit if the Missus would serve kindling and twine with your radish, turnips, beets, snap beans, etc. Yet many times these are served old and tough, and full of woody fibre and stringy entanglements. To avoid this, use vegetables when young and tender. To have them so when wanted, plant often. Don't think of planting radish, beets, beans only once. Plant every few weeks and see how nice it is to have them crisp, juicy and tender.

Iris—the Foolproof Plant

Give the iris half a chance and it will grow and thrive. Roots should be planted very shallow, just so well covered. Plant most any time of year, except when in bloom. Fall is ideal. Early spring is O. K., too. Iris needs only a small amount of water to do splendidly. Will thrive under rather dry and unfavorable conditions. Is a boon to dry farm gardens. A small division will sometimes, not always, bloom first year, and do fine after that. In a few years it produces a large clump which may be divided and re-set, making a dozen iris grow where only one grew before.

Cinnamon Vines for Shade

They make a nice background by training the vines over fences and unsightly objects. By planting the largest size roots and planting them early, the vines will provide more shade the first year than most anything else. And after the first year they do still better. Roots remain right in the ground, so one planting is the total expense and trouble. In very severe climates, it is well to mulch the roots for the winter. Plant the roots nearly a foot apart, laying root flat, and covering about two inches. Use large roots for best results. Unlike a dahlia root, the cinnamon vine root will grow even if broken into several pieces—each piece will grow. Quicker growth is obtained, however, if the terminal eye on small end is retained. Very slow to start. Be patient. Better mulch first winter.

"Keep the Ball a-Rolling"

The old idea with many folks was to have one big spring gardening spasm, followed by spasmodic cultivation and let it go at that. But now, with garden space so valuable, and produce from the garden so expensive, and also more appreciated when it is fresh, we are learning how to get the greatest efficiency from our gardens.

Companion and succession crops are planned, to use space to best advantage and for as long

a portion of the season as possible. Companion crops are early and late maturing kinds grown in alternate rows, so that when the early crop is off the late one may occupy the whole space for balance of the season. For instance, early radish, beets, lettuce, may go between rows of cabbage, tomatoes, squash or melons.

Succession crops are those following each other. The ground used for green onions from sets, radish, lettuce or early peas, may be used after these crops are off for celery, late sweet corn, beans or turnips. Two, three or even four crops of some things may be grown one after the other in a season.

LONG'S Random Remarks

Forget it. You can't expect to cut asparagus from a newly set bed. Should be cut very little, if any, even the second season. That is, if you want a good permanent bed that will deliver the goods. See page 6 of Hand Book.

Try planting morning glory and castor bean together. Thin to one plant of each in a hill.

Tomatoes thrive best in loose soil. Try digging large hole for each plant, and filling bottom with chopped sods. Avoid tramping ground close to tomato hills. Tomatoes respond to rich soil. They do not require great quantities of water.

Get most of your peas in early. Peas do best in cooler part of the season. Beans, however, thrive all summer until killing frosts. Here at Boulder we plant beans up to July 15th, and even as late as Aug. 1st.

Carrots do not require a great deal of water if well cultivated. Too much water often causes them to split open and rot. Make sowings up to middle of July for nice tender table carrots.

You can grow your own cabbage plants by sowing the seed right outdoors for main fall crop. Sow in April. Thin when small so each plant has room to become sturdy before being set out. If sow seed late, then use an early variety. Nothing better than Copenhagen Market.

Turnips grow fast. Sow from early spring to Aug. 1st. About July 15th to 25th is best for main fall or winter crop. Odd corners and ground from which early crops have been removed may be sown to turnips. Be sure to thin them early, if very thick.

Spinach is a cool weather plant. Runs to seed in hot weather. That is, the usual kinds do. Try New England for hot weather. Common spinach should be sown very early in spring. Better yet, sow in fall, either in September and let it get a start in fall and winter over, or just before ground freezes, so will come up early in spring.

Are you growing salsify (vegetable oyster)? If not, why not? Just fine for soup. Plant April or May. Thin to 2 inches, so as to get fewer roots but larger ones. Small roots are harder to clean and prepare for cooking.

Cucumbers grow to beat the band in warm weather. May be planted up to Fourth of July, or even later.

Ever grow Kohl Rabi? Take a chance on a nickel package.

I know a good gardener who plants his melons twice, whether they need it or not. First planting is made early. If escapes frost, he has an early start. But the second planting is in same rows, but made a week or so later. In case the first planting freezes off, the second one is there all ready to pop through, and comes on earlier than if the patch were replanted after frost. Cost of seed is a small

item compared with results from early crop. If both lots escape frost, the late one is hoed out.

My sales of Swiss chard are increasing by leaps and bounds, as people learn to appreciate this vegetable. Read about it in catalogue. After serving all the different purposes mentioned there, the roots can be taken up late in fall, transplanted into boxes and put in cellar near window. Will go on growing and providing splendid crop of greens for winter use.

Table beets should be planted every few weeks up to middle of July, to supply nice tender young roots as wanted all summer, and for canning. A great big "whopper" beet may be all right for exhibition purposes or to feed cows and chickens, but for table use the beets should be pulled when only partly grown.

In setting out an asparagus bed, make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and set plants 12 to 15 inches in row. Make a trench so the plants may be set just deep enough that the crowns will come 3 to 4 inches below level of ground. Spread the roots out flat, instead of jabbing them down straight. Fertilize the ground heavily each year between the rows, digging the manure into the soil. Don't waste effort filling deep trench with manure, as the roots do not go down deep. Fertilizer on top will seep down to the spreading roots.

Cauliflower heads best late in fall. You can grow your own plants from early-sown seed out in the garden, same as mentioned for cabbage. Tie the cauliflower leaves up to protect the head and keep it white. Do this when head is yet small.

Everlasting flowers are very popular now. Great quantities are grown and sold to florists, flower stores and art shops, for basket work and winter bouquets. See additional suggestions in my catalogue.

Rutabagas take longer to grow than turnips, so latest planting should be made not later than early July.

Get the jump on the garden pests by having a sprayer and several kinds of dope on hand before the pests show up. "A shot in time, saves nine."

Very early plantings, when ground is still cold except just on top, should be shallow. If seed gets down too deep in the cold wet ground it may rot. But later, when soil is warmed to a greater depth, you may plant deeper. In this connection it seems reasonable to suppose that we should not plow or spade ground deeply early in spring and plant at once in the soil that has been turned up from below, and has not yet had time to warm up. This is another reason for fall planting. Plow or spade deeply in fall, then give the top shallow spading or cultivating before planting in spring.

How do you transplant tomato plants? Do you just cover the portion of the plant that was in the ground before? Set your tomato plants very deep, so that more than half the plant is under ground. Some large and lanky plants should have three-fourths their length under ground. Pinch off all leaves except the few to remain on top of ground. If plants are extra large or tall, lay them on a slant in shallow trench, thus keeping all parts near the warm surface. Tomato plants take root all along any part of plant covered. Tops are not whipped and broken by winds when set this way. Set other plants deep also, just so you don't cover the crowns. Always water them at once, if possible.

Here's where many gardeners make a mistake: They think that rich soil is necessary to germinate and start seeds in boxes indoors or in hotbeds. Seeds require just heat and moisture to germinate. Given these conditions they will germinate with or without soil. In trying to make soil very rich for starting plants indoors, one is apt to burn the tiny plants. Use just any fine loose soil at first, and give rich soil after setting out in the garden. That's the principle I work on with my hardened pansy plants.

Theoretically, if you plant extra early, medium and late varieties of peas at the same time you will have a succession, one variety maturing after an earlier kind has come and gone. But in practice it doesn't always work out this way. Too many are likely to come on at about the same time. Better make some plantings a little later, sowing the extra early ones first. Try Ameer (Giant Alaska) planted just as early as the ground can be worked nicely. Then a little later, and when ground is warmed up somewhat, plant Laxtonian or Blue Bantam. In a week or so put in some Dwarf Telephone or some other medium to late varieties.

In very small gardens it is not advisable to use space for squash, pumpkins, or even sweet corn, for there are many other things that will produce much more valuable vegetables on same ground. Let the large gardeners and farmers grow some of these vegetables which require considerable room.

Never plant just one row of corn. No matter how few hills you may have, arrange them in blocks, several hills or more each way, so the ears will stand a better chance of being fertilized. Otherwise the ears may be only partially filled.

Try this for germinating parsnips and other seeds you have had trouble getting to grow. Make a small trench the right depth for whatever seed you are sowing. Nearly an inch deep would be all right for parsnip. Now wet the bottom of trench thoroughly. Sow the seed. Cover as usual, with soil not muddy. Sprinkle the covered row, so covering is well moistened. Either keep row just moist by light sprinkling, or as soon as top dries a little, run over it with the rake to break the crust and make a dust mulch. Running a small furrow next to the seed row, and letting water run down it, is another way of insuring sufficient moisture.

Heavy, stiff clay soils, or, in fact, most any kind, can be loosened and improved by sprinkling a pound of lime to 10 square feet and working it into the soil a month or so before planting. Do not use lime and manure the same season.

Park Your Hens at Home

Time and again customers have told me how a neighbor's White Shorthorn pullet or Jersey Red rooster has wrought havoc in their pansy beds, or laid waste a promising crop of tender lettuce or luscious Laxtonian peas. When I say, "Why not kill off a few—fried chicken is sure fine, and even roast hen is nourishing," they reply that otherwise the owners of these Bolsheviks are fine neighbors, and they hate to have any trouble with them.

Now, friends, listen! You have my permission to keep all the chickens you wish—but please park them on your own lot. Look to your fences. If clipping one wing does not suffice, try clipping the tail—close behind the ears. There, I knew you meant all right, but have been careless. Glad you see the point. In behalf of your neighbor, I thank you.

To Grow Fine Sweet Peas

One secret in growing finest sweet peas is getting them into well-prepared ground rather early in the spring. True, later plantings often do well, but the sweet pea thrives best under rather cool, moist conditions. If given a chance the sweet pea will send its roots way down deep into soil that keeps somewhat cool and moist even in hot weather. But it must get an early start to make this deep root growth. Deep digging and pulverizing of the soil encourages this deep root development.

It is not necessary, however, to break your back digging a ditch deep enough for a water main, though some trenching is good. In doing this, lay aside the top soil, dig and pulverize the subsoil, mixing manure with it, then put back the top soil. Many growers do not fill the trench quite full, but draw the soil to the plants as they come up. But planted on fairly good soil, well-worked up, and on level ground, sweet peas will usually do nicely. A good scheme in either plan is to make a trench say nearly a foot deep right up close to the sweet pea row. Fill this trench with manure. Some soil may be put on top. Then during the season turn water into the trench once a week or so. The enriched water will find its way to the sweet pea roots and stimulate growth. A little bone meal worked into the soil at time of planting is also good. But use this sparingly, as it is very strong. Avoid use of fresh poultry manure.

An ounce of seed will sow from 15 to 20 feet of row. Cover 2 inches, firming with the feet if ground not wet. Begin cultivation as soon as plants are up. Water by running a small ditch along the row, giving a good soaking once a week or so, rather than just a little every day. But the sprinkling system may of course be used instead. Lice or aphids often check the growth. Watch for them. Spray with contact poison, getting under the leaves, where these pests are most numerous. Remember you can't kill lice by putting poison on the plants. The tobacco or kerosene emulsion must hit the lice to do the work. Dashing the vines several times a day with the hose checks the work of lice. Give the vines support and train them to it, beginning early. Keep blossoms picked. The more you pick them the more and longer they will bloom. To pick sweet peas, grasp the stem close to where it is attached to main branch, push towards, not away from, the branch. It parts easily from branch this way.

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